The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,027—New Series | BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Not exceeding three lines ......Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th Jan., 1881. Agents,

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 300	,, 220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350	,, 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	12th Feb
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	12th March
s.s. ROMANIA	——	3300	400	6th April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	30th do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Lang	2050	424	19th Jan
s.s. GALATEA	S. Puddicombe	2044	360	19th Feb
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	19th Mar
s.s. ITALIA	Thos. G. Knox.	2245	424	13th April
s.s. ASSYRIA	J. Campbell	1623	424	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd ,,
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Jan.
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th ,,
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th ,,
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th ,,
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	17th ,,
s. NIZAM (EXTRA)	2725	450	G. W. Brady	19th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th ,,
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	31st ,,
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th ,,
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st ,,
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2600	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th ,,

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets are now issued from Bombay, at reduced rates, available for three and six months, from date of departure to date of arrival:—

	3 months.	6 months.
To Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton	,, 1,000	,, 1,200
To Southampton and back	,, 1,050	,, 1,250
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for six months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 450
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th January, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. MARS	F. Golombo	5th Feb.
s.s. CALIPSO	B. Gelcich	12th ,,
s.s. TIMAVO	....	25th ,,
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Doncich	5th Mar.
s.s. TEBE	....	25th ,,
s.s. URANO	N. Ucropina	5th April.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. MAHARANI, from Coast and Calcutta, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods within 24 hours, otherwise same will be landed by the Steamer's Muccadum at risk and expense of consignees.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or Steamer's Surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted. No claim of any sort will be entertained unless preferred before the Steamer's departure.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.,
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Bombay, 38, Elphinstone Circle, 7th January, 1881.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME £552,906
FUNDS IN HAND £995,209
CLAIMS PAID £3,065,736

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of old and surplus stores and materials at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1-30 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Store Depot, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

A quantity of old and surplus stores and materials, consisting of iron and wooden blocks of different kinds, waggon and brake iron works, chains, tin oil cans, crow bars, ratchet braces, spanners, steel snaps, tools, mounted drawing and training papers, and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th January, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of between 16 and 17 tons of old copper Nagpore PICE (destroyed). Sample can be seen by application at the Mint.

J. H. WHITE, Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 6th January, 1881.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for Officers or Gentlemen who may wish to invest money in New Zealand, or to make it their future home.

FRANCIS FULTON,
Dunedin, N. Z.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES, PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fourth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 4th December, 1880.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEY, Bengal Embroiderry Merchant, respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations, that he has just received a choice selection of Embroidery Crewel Silk Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, Crewel Wool, Silks, Paper Patterns and Crash; also best Indian work, Beedle work Trimmings, Benares Toys, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sun-hats, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

No. 21, Appollo Street, Fort.

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Association, and are prepared to accept MARINE INSURANCES on very favorable terms.

GADDUM & Co.
7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd Dec., 1880.

JUST LANDED

A CONSIGNMENT OF SMITH AND WILLSTOOD'S CELEBRATED COOKING-STOVES.

REPORT from the Society of Arts' Great Stove-competition at London.—204 Stoves and Ranges in competition by all the eminent manufacturers. Full and severe trials, lasting over one year, resulted in Smith and Willstood's Stoves occupying the highest position for Efficiency and Economy, being declared the first and best in all trials, and going beyond the principal and required standards upon 25 per cent. less fuel.

ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MR. J. MANOLESCU.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MR. J. MANOLESCU has the pleasure to state that he has always on hand Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches suitable for any Fancy Dress or Theatrical Performance.

Ladies' faded hair and combings made up in any style at moderate prices.

Orders executed at the shortest notice.

Hair-cutting subscription tickets Rs. 10 each, entitling the holders to 14 cuttings and shampooings, to be had at

"THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,"
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE will take place at the Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY next, January 13th, 1881, at 5-30 p. m.

Tickets, free to subscribers and near relations of the children, and on payment of eight annas to all other persons, may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, 10th January, 1881.

THE FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING of the NEW CORPORATION of Bombay will be HELD here at 3 o'clock p. m. THIS DAY (MONDAY) for the election of a Chairman, the election of eight members of the Town Council, and the consideration of the business already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th January, 1881.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE Overland Mail-steamer will LEAVE Bombay for Suez at 5 p.m. on THURSDAYS in the FAIR SEASON, and on TUESDAYS in the SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

2. This arrangement will commence with effect from February 10th, 1881.

3. The last Steamer, under the existing arrangement of a Saturday evening departure from Bombay, will be that leaving Bombay on Saturday, the 5th February.

4. The first Steamer, under the revised running, will be that leaving Bombay on Thursday, the 10th February.

J. K. SPENCE, Offg. Post Master General.
Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 8th January, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE SALAY MAHOMED HAJEE MAHOMED hath contracted to SELL to EDULJEE LIMJEEBHOY SHAHAJEHANPOREWALLA, firstly, all that piece of fazendari land, of which Parsi Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or range of buildings of three storeys, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 47, situate, lying and being on the west side of Bhendy Bazar and Parell Road, opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Hospital, and bounded on the east by the Bhendy Bazar Row, on the west by the property secondly hereinafter described, on the south by the property of Ramji Jeenaji, and on the north by a public passage; secondly, all that piece of fazendari land of which the said Parsi Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee is the fazendar, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house of range of buildings of five storeys, situate, lying and being on the east side of Belasis Junction Road, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 108, and bounded on the east by the property, firstly herein described, on or towards the west by the Belasis Junction Road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Ramji Jeenaji. All persons having any CLAIM or CLAIMS on the aforesaid properties or either of them, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, within FOURTEEN days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all claims preferred thereafter will be considered as waived and abandoned.—Dated this 8th January, 1881.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
GIRGAUM,

AN English brand new self-driving VICTORIA, with a patent Umbrella, by Walmsley of Preston, built to order. Price moderate.

Information regarding buying and selling carriages and horses can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
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BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

This celebrated combination for LIVER COMPLAINT

Is prepared with the greatest care and uniformity by the undersigned. It is recommended as a safe and efficient remedy for all disorders arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY IS

DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA,

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In tins—¼ lb. As. 12; ½ lb. Re. 1-8; 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowled to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	Rs.	1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
THOMSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOILET SOAPS OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of

L. EECKELAERS,
Brussels,

Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets	Rs.	1 12
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	,,	1 12
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
A l'Opoponax	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
A la Violette	Do.	do.	,,	1 4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	,,	1 4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	,,	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	,,	1 0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	,,	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets	Rs.	0 12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	,,	2 8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	,,	1 8
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	,,	3 0
Do.	per bar		,,	0 12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	,,	2 8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	,,	0 12
Glycerine, Honey. & Almond	36	do.	,,	5 0

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain of malt, and that it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND. OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEYS.

THE undersigned have been entrusted with the Agency for this FINE OLD SPIRIT by its proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. HARDIE, Edinburgh. It is beyond question, one of the finest and richest blends of Scotch Whiskey ever allowed to pass into commerce, possessing in perfection the mellowness and fragrance of a Whiskey well stricken in years, and at the same time carefully preserved in the wood. The present consignment is a small one, but will be followed regularly by others as the demand may require.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!

THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE a Splendid Assortment of the New Shapes now worn all warranted not to change colour.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's black stiff, round crown	7	8
Gent's do. best quality	8	8
Special hat for *tall* men, best beaver felt, stiff square crown	8	8
Gentlemen's black soft felt, round crown	8	8
Gentlemen's drab soft, round crown, best felt	8	8
Gentlemen's drab stiff, round crown	8	8
Ladies' "Ascot," black stiff felt, round crown, latest shape	9	8
Ladies' black "Exchange," soft felt, round crown	10	8
Ladies' "Exchange," drab fawn, &c.	10	8
Ladies' Tweed hats	4	8
Gentlemen's Tweed hats	4	8
Travelling Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Scotch Caps, Balmoral or Glengarry	4	0
Clerical Hats, Best Felt	8	8

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HELMETS, SUN HATS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

Hornsby & Sons' Portable Steam Engines for straw burning.
Clayton & Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, new and second-hand.
Ransome & Sims' Portable Engines.
Horizontal and Vertical Stationary Engines and Boilers.
Merryweather's Steam and Manual Fire Engines.
Hayward, Tyler & Co.'s Hot Air Engines.
Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps.
Do. Invincible do.
Do. Centrifugal Pumps, with engine attached.
Manchester Steam and Donkey Pumps.
Steam Pumps, "Special."
Gould's Hand Rotary Pumps.
Pulsometer Pumps.
Gould's Pitcher Spout Pumps.
Galvanized Barge Pumps.
Tylor's Lift and Force Pumps.
Merryweather's Double-Barrel "India" Pattern Pumps.
Contractors' Pumps, two and three chambers.
Normandy's Condensers.
Lathes.
Drilling Machines.
Planing Machines.
Screw Cutting Machines.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Blast Fans.
Vertical Saw Frames.
Saw Benches.
Double Cylinder Diagonal and Horizontal Steam Winches.
Crab Winches.
"Boomer" Patent Presses, for tobacco. oil, cotton, jute, gunny bags, hides, &c.
Horizontal Presses for castor seed.
Thomson & Mylne's Patent Sugarcane Mills.
Norton & Hawksley's Disintegrators.
Carr's ditto.
Meakin's Rock Perforator.
Bull's Dredgers for sinking wells, &c.
Clayton & Howlett's Brickmaking Machines, single and double chambers.
Acra Pattern Pug Mills.
Soorkey Mills.
Iron Ramps for Railway Rolling Stock, and Rail Straighteners.
Morton's Wire Fencing.
Municipal Carts of all kinds.
Iron and Wooden Cart Wheels.
Steel and Wrought Iron Trolly Wheels.
Hydrants and Stand Posts.
English-made Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Rain Water-Pipes.
Cast Iron Sluice Valves.
India-rubber, Canvas, and Leather Hose and Belting.
Hydraulic Pipes.
Gas Pipes and Fittings.
Stay Tubes.
Boiler Tubes.
Dudgeon's Tube Expanders.
Duplex Hand Punches.
Traversing Jack Screws and Hydraulic Jacks.
Weston's Pulley Blocks.
Tested Iron Short Link and Crane Chain.
Circular Saws.
Gresham's Giffard Injectors.
Brass Steam Fittings.
LeRoy's Non-conducting Composition for coating boilers, &c.
Fire Bricks and Clay.
Moulder's Blacking.
Steel Shovels.
Steel: Round, Square, Oval, Octagonal and Spring, Blister and Faggot.
Brass and Copper Sheets, Tubes and Rods.
Galvanized Corrugated Sheets and Plain Galvanized Sheets.
Lowmoor and B B H Iron.
Rolled Iron Beams for Bridges and Roofs.
Chequered Plates.
Best Refined Plates, Bar, Angle and Tee Iron, of all sizes.
Special Sections of Angle Iron for Bridge Well Curbs.
Pig Iron ("Garthsherrie" and "Redcar.")

BURN & CO.,
HOWRAH IRON-WORKS, HOWRAH.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS, HARMONIUMS, HARMONIUMS,
ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	160
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ-toned	200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE:—Flute, Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Porte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	Net Cash Rs. 800

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	300
In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Ebony and Gold. ditto	500

NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ..Net Cash Rs. 400

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebutch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub-Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..Net Cash Rs. 800

AMERICAN ORGANS.
BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides; best finish Walnut Case ..Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE.—Length 4 feet 3 inches: Height 3 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet. Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee-Stop; Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..Price Rs. 750

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 9 inches; Height, 2 feet 7 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell ..Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT.—Length, 3 feet 9 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height, 3 feet 2½ inches. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola Diapson Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I, Forte II. ..Price Rs. 450

Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I, Forte II ..Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE AND Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, 10th JANUARY,
OURS!

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

TUESDAY, 11th JANUARY,
EARLY PERFORMANCE
OF THE
GRAND PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD!

CHILDREN HALF PRICE
Excepting back seats.
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FREE.

Principals of such institutions are requested to apply for passes, stating number of Children, to Mr. Norville at the Theatre.

Doors open at 5 p.m. Performance begins at 6 precisely.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
MAJOR COWPER
will appear in
TOM TAYLOR'S DRAMA,
HELPING HANDS.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

TO BE LET, from the 15th February next, a desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW at Khumbala Hill, containing drawing and dining rooms and four bed rooms, bath rooms, and four dressing rooms. For further particulars apply to
28, Meadow Street, Fort. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW on Grant Road belonging to the estate of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, 400 Copies of a Pamphlet of a very useful and valuable character. The original price of each copy was Ans. 8. A specimen copy, together with press opinions, etc., will be forwarded on receipt of Ans. 2 for packing and postage. Any reasonable offer will be accepted.

Early application requested.
Address—The Manager, WEEKLY ADVERTISER Press Office, Serampore.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY LUBIN OF PARIS, COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Millefleur,	Ylang-ylang.
Frangipani,	Moss Rose,	And other Perfumes.
Jasmin,	Opoponax,	
Jockey Club,	Patchouli,	
Kiss-me-Quick,	White Rose,	

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each ......Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each ...... ,, 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner..per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ,, ..doz. packs	17 0	19 0
,, ,, gilt edged ..pack.	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, ..doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIGOU, WILKES, AND LAURENCE'S
ALLIANCE PRIZE GUNPOWDER,
Specially recommended for
ALL BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES
AND FOR CLEAN AND EFFECTIVE SHOOTING.

FIELD GUN TRIAL, 1875.

The "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder was used by the Winner in Three Classes out of Four at this Trial, held at WIMBLEDON May, 1875.

THE GRAND PRIX CASINO, MONACO, 1878.

The Winner of this Prize used P. W. & L.'s "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.

FIELD TRIAL OF EXPLOSIVES 1878.
P. W. & L. obtained
"THE HIGHEST AVERAGE FIGURE OF MERIT"
In the Competition conducted under the management of the Editor of "THE FIELD."

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the above celebrated Gunpowder, have pleasure in introducing it to the notice of Sportsmen in Western India. For strength, excellence of quality, and uniformity of composition the "Alliance Prize Gunpowder" is unsurpassed, and its rapidly extending sale fully testifies to the manner in which it is appreciated by those who have used it.

No. 6 Grain in 1 lb. Canisters......Cash Rs. 2-4
Do. per original case of 25 lbs. ,, 50-0

Indents for 4 cases [100 lbs.] supplied on best Wholesale Terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY
NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

NEW CROP, NEW CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.
CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

NOVELTY!!!
NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY.
JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR de JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples Forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Codliver-oil, is miscible in water, milk, or coffee.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and female and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

☞ Please ask for Madon's Codliver-Oil Emulsion, &c., only, and beware of other preparations, which are not genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—Mrs. OLDERSHAW, myself and son have been at this Hotel for three weeks. We have been very comfortable; the table is excellent, and everybody connected with the Establishment most civil and obliging. HAMILTON'S HOTEL is certainly the very best we have stayed at during our many years' residence in India. Our comforts have been most carefully looked to by Mr. Randall.—CHARLES E. OLDERSHAW, Colonel, Royal Artillery. 30th December, 1880.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

TO LET, furnished, the upper flat of a BUNGALOW at Byculla. Apply to "A," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED ENGROSSING CLERKS for an Attorney's office. Apply to "A. B.," care of this Office.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS, 1st Growths to light. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BURGUNDIES. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, from choice Amontillado to ordinary, in every variety of style. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s INVALID PORT, highly recommended. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 26-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 28-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD CRUSTED PORT (Choice, some years in bottle) for after-dinner. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s DESSERT PORT. Black seal, fruity and mature. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Crown Brand. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Fine, old and pure. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER'S LIST has full details of all their specialities.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A large ROOM in Hummum St., recently vacated by Mr. Chas H. F. Cleugh. Rent, Rs. 35. Apply Thomas H. MOORE and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED an experienced Assistant SALESMAN, possessing some previous knowledge of White Goods, Prints and Woollens. Apply "A. B.," office of this paper.

REQUIRED for a business in a Hill Station a qualified DRESS-MAKER and MILLINER. A Parisienne preferred. Liberal salary offered. Address "B. A.," care of Printer.

FOR READY SALE.—The Three BOILERS now lying in the compound of the Scott Press, Colaba. Apply to K. R. Cama, Secretary, The Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., Bruce Lane.

NOTICE TO PARENTS OF PARSEE AND HINDOO GIRLS.—An English School will be OPENED from the 1st proximo, for which Mr. N. N. Shroff has kindly consented to give a portion of his bungalow, No. 1, Grant Road, near the Railway Station, free of rent as a temporary measure. 8th January, 1881.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, TEA and Coffee, Ices, Pastry and Confectionery, &c., at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INTEREST on deposits at twelve months notice will in future be allowed at FOUR per cent. per annum.

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 57 of 1878.

BAI MAMOOBAI .. .. Plaintiff.
vs.
DOSSA MOORARJEE and others .. Defendants.

TO BE LET, by order of CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, a large and commodious garden house, No. 26, consisting of three Bungalows, Cook-rooms, Stables, &c., standing in a large garden, situate at Tardeo, opposite to the Mill of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and belonging to the Estate of JAITHA LUDHANEE, deceased. Any person desirous of occupying the same must apply to either Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDAS, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, in Rampart Row, or to Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN, at their office in Apollo Street, or to the undersigned, and should furnish a statement of the rents and terms upon which he is prepared to rent the property. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1881, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st. To pass and confirm the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1880, and to declare a dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1880-81, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ઠા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th January, 1881.

N.B.—The Transfer-books of the Company will be closed from the 5th January to 18th January, 1881, both days inclusive.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited.

CAPITAL £10,000, in 10,000 Shares of £1 each.
LIABILITY LIMITED TO NUMBER OF SHARES ALLOTTED.

Committee of Direction:

ALEXANDER ROGERS, Esquire (late Member of Council, Bombay), 38, Clanricarde Gardens, W.
C. J. TOWNLEY, Esquire, 4, Holland Park Terrace, W.
MAJOR R. G. BIRCH, 28, Clarges Street, W.
W. O. G. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, 5, College Villas, Belsize Park, N.W.
M. WATSON, Esquire, 56, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
CAPTAIN A. V. L. COOMBS (Dorset Militia), Dorchester.

Offices of the Company,
PORCHESTER HOUSE, 63, 65, and 67, BISHOP'S ROAD, BAYSWATER, London, W.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1881.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.*

The Publication for 1881 contains BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1881.

So far as regards the majority of the markets in which we are interested here, yesterday's telegraphic advices from home advise few movements. A withdrawal of £400,000 from the Bank of England for North America is reported, but this does not appear to have affected the outside market, the rate of discount being still quoted ½ per cent. under the Bank. Consols come unchanged at 98⅞, French Rentes at 119¾, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 82⅜ for Fours and 89⅜ for Fours-and-a-half. In Indian Exchange Bank shares an advance of £1 is quoted in Orientals, which now stand at £21, and 10s. in Mercantiles, which are quoted at £22.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut-oil come unchanged, and Seeds are unaltered, with the expection of Calcutta Rapeseed and Poppyseed, which are easier.

Piecegoods in Manchester yesterday were firm at last Tuesday's quotations all round ; nor is it difficult to see the source of strength, with such shipments of Goods and Twist which Reuter advises for this side during the month of December. For both Bombay and Calcutta the figures represent about double of the average consumption, and so long as manufacturers find an off-take on this scale it is scarcely to be expected that weak accounts from here will have any influence on them for the time being. The situation, however, must infallibly work its own cure at no very distant date, and unless the value of the raw material undergoes a most unlooked for advance Manchester is bound to be affected by the absence of orders from India.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which only 800 were Surats. In spot prices a decline of 1-16d. took place in Americans, and futures were also lower. Reuter says nothing regarding Surats to arrive, but private advices quote a further decline of 1-16d., Good New Omra, January shipment, Canal, being quoted at 5⅜d. as against 5 13-16d. on the previous day and 5⅞d. on Wednesday. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands is still quoted at 12 cents, but April shipment is given at 12·42 against the previous day's quotation of 12·25 cents per lb. for March, which may practically be regarded as about the same thing.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position. During the week the Liverpool stock has increased by 12,000, while the visible supply shows a falling-off of 132,000 bales. The main source of interest, however, continues to be the receipts at the American ports. For the week just past the figures show a decline of 36,000 bales as compared with the corresponding week last year ; but the total for the season is still 240,000 ahead of last ; and, moreover, there seems to be a want of belief in the reality of the late small arrivals. It is stated here, with what amount of truth we are not prepared to say that the decline is attributable to the manipulation of speculators for a rise, and there can be no doubt that the downward course of prices, in face of the figures, is, to say the least, remarkable. Neither in Liverpool nor New York has the falling off had any apparent effect, and we must therefore await the result of another week or two's receipts before the actual state of affairs can be judged with any degree of certainty. The position as it stands, however, resolves itself into this. The receipts up to date are 40,000 bales over last season, and the visible supply of cotton for all Europe is 486,000 bales greater, whilst the great consuming markets for goods in the East are all overloaded with supplies. Unless, therefore, a very rapid decline in the receipts takes place the future of prices is the reverse of hopeful.

The American crop figures to date give thefollowing comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1890.	1879.
Week's receipts	112,000	148,000	119,000
,, exports to U. K.	74,000	62,000	47,000
,, ,, to Continent	52,000	23,200	56,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,555,000	3,310,600	2,823,500
,, Exports to U. K.	1,313,000	1,191,000	879,700
,, ,, to Continent ,,	802,000	604,800	670,000
,, Stock in the Ports	923,000	911,000	866,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant as compared with the corresponding date of the two previous years is as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Total supply of all kinds	2,750,000	2,263,420	2,189,130
,, ,, Surats	186,000	190,780	180,160

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	490,000	524,340	406,820
,, London	34,000	51,280	49,170
American Afloat	350,000	245,000	199,000
E. Indian ,,	32,000	25,000	45,000
	906,000	845,620	699,990
Price of Mid.-Uplands	6⅝d.	7 1-16d.	5 5-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.	5⅜d.	4⅛d.
Difference	1 9-16d.	1 5-16d.	1 1-16d.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 51½d. per oz., equivalent to close on 1s. 7⅜d. per rupee ; but the fact of shipments for this port having latterly taken place on this level may possibly be explained by the fact that dealers in the metal here have been buyers at something like ⅜ per cent. over the mint out-turn.

EXCHANGE to-day has been weak, with a further fall of 1-32d. to 1-16d. per rupee. To begin with some of the banks were still drawers of demand at 1s. 7 9-16d., but before the close 17-32d. was the best obtainable, and to all appearance, it seems questionable whether that figure will be had on Monday. There are no doubt a fair number of mercantile bills making, but in most instances sellers, believing in a further decline, are sending them in against previous contracts, with the result that very little fresh paper comes on the market. We now quote for ready bills :—

				per Re.
Bank Bills on demand			1s. 7 17-32d.	per Re.
Do.	telegraphic		1s. 7⅝d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Credits,	3	,, ,,	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,, ,,	1s. 7 27-32d.	,,
Francs,	3	,, ,,	2f. 09½c.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm, with as large as on the two previous days, but sellers are very firm at a further advance of ⅛, say—Fours, Rs. 101⅜ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 110⅛.

SHARES are still active and advancing. Bank of Bombays are perhaps an exception to the general rule, the quotation having receded to Rs. 735. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 20 higher at Rs. 880. In Press Companies we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Apollo, Rs. 12½ in Berar, and Rs. 5 in Sind. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are all strong and advancing. Alliance are Rs. 50, Albert Rs. 40, Dhurrumsey Rs. 35, Hydrabad Rs. 50, and other companies Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 2,000.

COTTON to-day has ruled quiet, with no quotable change in prices. The American quotations are generally regarded as indicating no appreciable movement, and as Liverpool comes dull and 1-16d. lower for Surats to arrive, buyers have not shown much anxiety to do business. Broach has perhaps been an exception to the general rule, buyers having come out at Rs. 241, while Rs. 240 was done yesterday, but for Omras in some cases a shade less money has been accepted, large arrivals up country making sellers more willing to meet the market. We quote :—

Good Hingunghaut, Jan. delivery	Rs.	240	per candy.
Good Omra, ,,	,,	223	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,,	217	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	208	,,
Good Broach, March	,,	241	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	221	,,

SEEDS AND WHEAT are unaltered throughout, although there is a good demand at previous rates.

FREIGHTS are firm for Liverpool at 37s. 6d. for immediate shipment and 35s. all January. For Trieste and Venice a steamer has been fixed for February loading at 45s., payable here, and a steamer for March loading for Marseilles at 42s. 6d. Marseilles and Genoa at 43s. 9d. per ton, payable here. The supply of tonnage is large, but to all present appearance the demand seems likely to be fully equal to it, so large are the crops of all export produce.

PIECEGOODS are unaltered in value, with only a moderate business doing. In the face of home advices, holders are not pressing sales, but not only are present stocks heavy, but the last month's shipments from home are on such a scale that there can be little hope of the demand overtaking the supply for some considerable time to come.

In COALS we have not heard of any fresh business, and prices are nominally unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ashbrooke, 953 tons, Captain G. Simpson, sailed on the 8th instant for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Athens, 1,493 tons, Captain W. Dwyer, sailed on the 8th instant for London with a general cargo.

THE A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Maharanee, 1,047 tons, Captain H. B. Burleigh, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, Mr. H. R. Bull, and four deck passengers.

THE steamer Teddington, 1,310 tons, Captain W. J. Hynes, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Tyne (3rd Dec.) with a cargo of 2,020 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, 1,320, tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. A. Robertson, Dy. Surg.-Genl. Moore, Lieut. Hickson, and 78 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Mainwaring, Captain Parris, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. J. A. Cameron, Mr. J. Mass, A. Gentleman, Col. and Messrs. J. K. Austen, Mr. and Mrs. Willard, Miss Norton, Mr. Myhowa, 3 men-of-war's men, and 99 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Maharanee (s)	Burleigh	Calcutta, Dec. 18.
8	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, Dec, 14.
	Abyssinia (s)	Smith	Bussorah, Dec. 24.
	Teddington (s)	Hynes	Tyne, Dec. 3.
9	Hurworth (s)	Anderson	Newcastle, Dec. 6.
	Lutchmy	Nacoda	Allepey, Dec. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Nyanza (s)	Salt	Zanzibar.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee.
	Ancona (s)	Stead	Southampton.
	Ashbrooke (s)	Simpson	Calcutta.
	Athens (s)	Dwyer	London.

The steamer Australia, to Southampton, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
4 Medina (s)	Bulkeley	Rangoon, Dec. 29.
Mecca (s)	Thomson	Singapore, Dec. 16.
Senator	Ball	Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Howrah	Smith	Demerara, July 4.
5 Black Prince	Hewer	Algoa Bay, Nov. 3.
Franklin	Menard	Pondicherry, Dec. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4.—Steamers Peshwa and Curlew. Ships Ballochmyle and Nagpore. Barque Calcutta.
Jan. 5.—Steamer Maharaja.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
5 Meredian		Calicut.
6 Madura (s)		Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
5 Himalaya (s)		Rangoon.
D. Buckingham (s).		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—7 cases Turkish sweetmeats, 15 cases dry figs, and 22 barrels fresh chestnuts, Eduljee Wookerjee and Son ; 2 cases electro-plated ware, Peeroo Mahamed ; 7 cases dye, Hiptoola Tyebjee.

City of Baltimore (s)—5 casks brass wire, Hajee Essac Soob and Son.

FROM LONDON.

Sumatra (s)—3 cases foolscap papers, Rogers and Co.

Khiva (s)—500 casks Portland cement, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Perim (s)—5 cases cnvelops, Abdool Hoosein Tyebally ; 155 cases matches, Hajee Essac Soob and Son ; 50 cases brandy, Thos. H Moore and Co.

George Skolfield—49 cases colored window glasses, C Macdonald and Co ; 2 casks brass wire, Abdool Hoosein Essoofbhoy ; 10 casks pumice stone, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 150 cases window glass, Surriffally Mamonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria (s)—2 cases glass beads, F Mosotti and Co ; 11 bales coloured papers, Jamasjee and Co ; 53 cases matches, M. Mondolfo and Co ; 6 cases glassware, Khakeebhoy Pudomsey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—1,000½ cwts linseed and 1,672 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Curumsey Pasweer ; 1,974, cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckomsee and Co ; 1,050 cwts wheat, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy ; 550 cwts wheat, Joosubbhoy Momed ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Wookerda Khetsee ; 800 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsee and Co ; 38 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza.

Linhope (s)—400 cwts wheat, Chandoobhoy Cassombhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Athens (s)—179 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Ancona (s)—8 bundles ivory, Mamedjee Hajee Adomjee ; 10½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passianee.

Australia (s)—14 bales skins, Khan Mahamed Nensey ; 87 cwts horns, Sulleman Hasum ; 339 cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraz ; 1,200 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum ; 435 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Duyall.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Czar (s)—136½ cwts gingelly seed, Wagjee Koerjee.

FOR GENOA.

Enchantress (s)—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—95 bales skins and 526 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR HULL.

Leverrior (s)—13,125 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Perim (s)—29,512½ cwts wheat and 7,500 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Ancona (s)—6 chests indigo, P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Teheran (s)—2 chests indigo, P and O S N Co.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

350-80—In person—(a pauper) Crustnabai vs Namia Crustnaji Warker—In person—Part heard.
166-80—Tobin and R—Khoja Khan Mahomed Nensey vs Borah Abdool hoosein Abdoolrussool and others—Shamrao P
For argument on the Commissioner's report.
660-77—C Tyabjee—Bai Luckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khoosal and others—Prescot and W and Ardeshir and H.

Long Causes.

167-80—Shamrao P—Hajee Soomar Hajee Currim vs Mishrinath—Shapurjee and T.
369-80—Hore, C and B—Maneckchund Lallee vs Nagsey Sodeo and others—Pestonjee K.
700-79—Ardeshir and H—Luckumsey Govindjee and others vs the G. I. P. Ry. Company.
109-79—In person—Shapoorjee Rustomjee Mistry vs Dossabhoy Bezonjee and others—Ardeshir and H.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranade—Muljee and B.
374-80—In person—Dayal Dhurrumsey and others vs Luckmichund Sobhajee and another.
268-80—Hore, C and B—Javervahoo vs Bhowun Bhojoo and others—M M Munshi—Settled.
349-80—C Tyabjee—Sena Vuckta and others vs Shaik Mahomed H. Shaik Bebunbhoy—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

229-80—R Skipsey—Gunputrao Gorojee vs A. D. Jackson and another—H. Bicknell.
621-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabutally, &c. vs Pandoorung Ramchundra—Janardhen and H.
313-80—Muljee and B—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Raghoonath—Jefferson, B and D.
316-80—Prescot and W—J. T Bell and others vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Ardesir and H.
322-80—Tobin and B—the L B and M Bank vs Mowjee Meghjee—H W Payne.
79-80—Hearn, C and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia vs the Nursey S and W Co—Ardeshir and H.
469-80—Shapurjee and T—Dewcorbai vs Doongersey Lalljee and others—Muljee and B.
471-80—M M Munshi—Ramjee Ballajee vs Thucker Purshotum Kalianjee—H. Bicknel.
477-80—Ardeshir and H—Ludha Lukhomsey vs Ramchunder Bhowanishuhker and another—R M Saynai.
560-79—J C Cama—Mooljee Dewcaran vs Madan Ghella and another—Khunderao M.
271-78—Jefferson B and D—Khimjee Jewa vs Cassibai—Hearn C and L.
25-80—R M Sayani—Pungshri Prugutnam, &c, vs Lalldass Goverdhundass and another—Balkrishna and B.
78-80—In person, (paupers)—Ismail khan and another vs Abdool Gani and another—In person.
370-80—In person, (paupers)—Shaik Meyabin Dadoo &c vs Aminabebee—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)
For Judgment.

571-79—Khunderao M—Khoja Aladina Somjee vs Hissamoodin alias Fackir Sahib, &c.—Muljee and B.

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

[illegible]—Oosman—Jefferson, B and D. vs Hajee Mahomed Camajee Jeejajee.
512—80—In person—[illegible]
578-80—H W Payne—Ichalal Hurrivulub vs Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum—Janardhen and H.

Long Causes.

450-80—Shapurjee and T—Burjorjee Cursetjee Punthaky vs Muncherjee Cooverjee—H W Payne.
267-80—Ardeshir and H—Meherbai and another vs Perozbai—Chalk and W.
420-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Govind Ramchunder—Shamrao P.
483-80—C Tyabjee—Hurripursad Suntookram vs Dhunbaijee and another—J C Cama.
499-80—Shapurjee and T—Chutturbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Marsh, Major, 18th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Thul Kahat.
Hickman, Captain, 14th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.

JANUARY 8.

Mainwaring, Colonel, 30th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Jacobabad.
Powis, Captain, 98th Regt., to join, from Kurrachee.
Dyke, Captain, 108th Regt., to join, to Mhow.
Hamilton, Lieut., 2-15th Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Moore, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty from Vingorla.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Morton, Major, 40th Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.
Bainbridge, Bt.-Col., R. A., to rejoin, to Thayetmyo.
Griffin, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Hunter, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Stuart, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Mercer, Captain, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Marsh, Major, 18th Bengal Cavalry, on leave to England.
Hickman, Captain, 4th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Gatacre, Captain, 77th Regt., on leave, to Secundrabad.
Tigar, Quarter-Master, 2-24th Regt., on leave, to Secundrabad.
Turner, Captain, R. E., from leave, to Meerut.
Jamieson, Captain, 4th Sikh Regt., from leave to Umballa.
Mainwaring, Col., 30th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
James, Major, R. A., on leave, to Morar.
Hailes, Captain, Dy. Asst. Qrmr. Genl. on leave, to Peshawur.
Tait, Lieut.-Col. 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, to England.

JANUARY 9.

Sexton, Major, R. A., on duty, to Mhow.
Middlemass, Captain, 17th Foot, on duty, to Neemuch.
Forbes, Lieut.-Genl., Bombay Cavalry, on leave, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, 10th January, 1881.

1. There will be position drill daily until further orders at the Oval at 6-15 a.m. and 5 p.m., from the 11th instant, for the members of C Company. Also those members of other Companies who have not yet done their class-firing are requested to do so with C Company.

The Officer commanding C Company will kindly arrange for the above position drills so as to have the whole company ready to commence their annual course at the Coorla range on Monday, the 17th instant.

2. Until further orders the parades on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings will be at the Oval at 6-30 a.m.

3. The regiment will parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 12th instant, at the Oval at 6-20 a.m. All members are requested to attend. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn at this parade.

4. The usual monthly Committee meeting will take place on Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, at Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m. All members are invited to attend. There will be also a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Regimental Rifle Association immediately after the above meeting. The following members are requested to attend, viz., Capt. Noble, Lieut. Whitehead, Cr. Sergt. Melvin, Sergt. Watkins, Vol. Stephens.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, December 7.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

1st Regt. N. I. (Grenadiers) Lieut. G. A. Gott, Royal Marine, L. I., a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut. G. L. Melliss, 66th Foot, will, on the departure of his Regt., be attached to the 2nd Battn. 4th Foot, under the provisions of Indian Army Circular clause, 147 of 1880, para 2.

The undermentioned medical officers having returned from field service in Southern Afghanistan are appointed to General duty as stated opposite their respective names :—

Surgn.-Major F. Lyons, Poona Circle, and Surgn. J. Findlay, Poona Circle.

The undermentioned officers are seconded on appointment as probationary Sub-Assts. Comsy. Genl :—

Lieut. E. A. Barclay, Wing Officer, 28th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. W. J. Orr, Wing Officer, 16th Regt. N. I.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt. C. P. Cubitt, who has been promoted from the 29th. Foot to be Capt. in the 105th Regt., is directed to proceed to England to join his Corps, reporting his arrival in writing to the Adjt.-Genl., Horse Guards. (Para 189 Transport Regulations Part I.)

The undermentioned are reported to have completed a special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and have obtained certificates as follows :—

Royal Artillery.—D. Batty 2nd Bgde., Gunner J. Berney, 1st class ; 13th Batty. 8th Bde., Gunner A. Hodgson, 2nd class ; and 8th Batty. 11th Bgde., Gunner J. Lawrence, 1st class.

4th Foot (2nd Battn.—Privates T. Conway, 1st class ; R. Colbert, 1st class ; and A. Taylor, 1st class.

17th Foot (2nd Battn).—Corporal T. Martin, 2nd class ; Lance Corporals, J. Hart, 2nd class ; and W. Coleman, 2nd class.

29th Foot—Private A. Hogg, 1st class.

The undermentioned officers are detailed for duty with the troops proceeding to Natal in H. M.'s s.s Euphrates :—

Surgn.-Majors J. A. Scott, W. Cherry, J. Barker, and H. Cornish. Surgns. R. W. Mapleton and J. A. Gormley.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 4th Jan., 1881 :—

Major R. M. Lloyd, S. C., Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Poona Division.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sind District Order—Dated 30th Dec., appointing Lieut. W. F. Trevelyan, 98th Foot, to command the Ghizree Sanitarium, with effect from the 1st Jan.

4th Foot (2nd Battn)—Regtl Order, dated 3rd Dec., appointing Lieut E. R. Penrose, Offg Interpreter to the Battn., with effect from the 1st Dec.

98th Foot—Regtl. Order, dated 17th Dec., appointing Lieut J. Reeves, Actg. Interpreter to the Battn., with effect from that date.

78th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 15th Dec., appointing Lieut W. M. B. Hatton to perform the duties of Actg. Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., to the left half battalion from the 3rd Nov. to the 5th Dec., both dates inclusive.

30th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 21st Dec., appointing Capt. W. C. Harrison, Wing Officer (Offg. Wing Comdr.), to officiate as Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., in addition to his own duties with effect from the 24th Nov., as a temporary measure (no other officer being available) vice Lieut. M. B. Salmon, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary measure :—

29th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 17th Dec., directing Major G. T. Bryant, Wing Officer, to perform the duties of Qr.-Mr., in addition to his own (no other officer being available) vice Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Foot—(2nd Battn) Lieut. B. M. Hamilton, to Natal, South Africa, for 9 months, from date of embarkation on private affairs.

27th Regt. N. I. I.—Major a Hogg, from 27th July to 20th Aug. in extension on medical certificate.

The leave granted to Lieut.-Col. Davis, 29th Foot in G. O. C. 569 of 1880 is hereby cancelled.

On the recommendation of Medical Boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it, and thence to England from date of embarkation for the periods specified opposite their names :—

4th Foot—(2nd Battn.) Lieut. A. W. Hay, 12 months. (Fit for duty with Troops.)

3rd Foot—2nd Lieut. P. S. Barnett, 6 months. (Unfit for duty with Troops.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·946
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	66·7
Relative humidity of Air	·659
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	190.

*From midnight to midnight.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be HELD in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 1st February, 1881, at 5-15 p. m.

Persons entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted on that day, should send in their applications on or before Friday, the 21st instant.

By order,
P. PETERSON, M. A.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January, 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LINN-PEREIRA—January 8th, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the wife of John Linn-Pereira, *Bombay Gazette*, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROCK—January 4th, at Jabalpore, the wife of Leslie E. H. Brock, G. I. P. R., of a son.
HOMAN—January 5th, at Khundwa, Central Provinces, the wife of E. N. Homan, of a daughter.
PEILE—January 4th, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant S. C. F. Peile, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a son.

DEATHS

FORREST—December 24th, at Edwardesabad, Punjab, Dorothy, child of Captain R. H. and Mrs. Forrest, aged 1 year and 6 months.
FORREST—December 29th, at Edwardesabad, Punjab, Elsie, infant child of Captain R. H. and Mrs. Forrest, aged 1 month.
LOCHNER—January 5th, at Allahabad, Richard James Hiller Lochner, late of Bareilly and Lucknow, aged 31 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1881.

THE news from Afghanistan contained in the Press Commissioner's telegram published this morning is of some importance. Besbud Khan and Faizu Khan, who are reported as having been made prisoners by a band of Alizai tribesmen, are active opponents of Ayoub Khan. During the absence of the latter from Herat they endeavoured to organise a rebellion, which was only nipped in the bud by the arrival there of the news of the fight at Maiwand. Subsequently they took a leading part in getting up a memorial to the British Government, signed by several of the more influential Herati sirdars, offering to make Ayoub Khan a prisoner if a British force would advance across the Helmund. On the return of Ayoub Khan to Herat they made their way to Kandahar, where they remained as guests of the Wali Shere Ali Khan until the other day, when they left again for Herat, with the view of aiding the efforts which were being made by the Taimuris and other tribes to throw off the Pathan yoke. The fact that the Alizais from Zemindawar turned out to oppose the passage of these men indicates how strong is the feeling of the Durani population of Southern Afghanistan in favour of Ayoub Khan. The latter appears to be overcoming the difficulties which a short time ago threatened to overwhelm him, and is evidently rendering his position at Herat secure. He has already disposed of the Khan Agha, who was his most dangerous opponent, and with Besbud Khan and Faizu Khan disappear two others of his more active and implacable enemies. The preparations which he is reported to be making will probably result before long in a campaign against Abdul Rahman, whose power to resist the national hero of Afghanistan is somewhat doubtful ; and according to Ayoub Khan's own and repeated declarations, once established at Kabul with the entire Pathan nation at his back, he will not rest until he has achieved the object for which he first set forth from Herat—the release by the British of his brother, Yakub Khan. It is of course quite possible that if he were once in Kabul and saw his own way to the musnud sufficiently clear, his fraternal affection might cool, and he would be inclined to think Yakub's residence in India calculated to promote the interests not only of the Government of India, but of good government in Afghanistan. But the effect upon the fortunes of the present Ameer would be none the less disastrous, whether Ayoub succeeded in getting to Kabul as the representative of the cause of Yakub, or as a pretender on his own account. With this prospect looming in front, the Government may be forced to re-consider its resolve to evacuate Kandahar in the spring. Abdul Rahman will be in a very desperate strait if our troops, by withdrawing, leave the road open for Ayoub to move on Ghazni and Kabul. The report that Abdul Rahman has put Mahomed Jan to death is not likely to be true. The execution of so popular a leader would exasperate the whole population. The Ameer is far too able a man to commit so great a blunder as that, unless, indeed, the movement at Kabul in favour of the Yakub faction has grown too strong to be resisted by any but the most desperate expedients.

WE transcribe, for convenience of reference, the paragraph in Thursday's telegram that relates to the state of affairs in Ireland and the proposed measures : "The social condition of Ireland is alarming, and the extended system of terror now reigning there is paralysing the exercise of private rights and civil duties. The ordinary powers having proved insufficient, a proposal will be submitted to you for additional powers, necessary to vindicate the law and protect life and property and personal liberty. The Land Act of 1870 was beneficial, but is insufficient ; and I recommend to you the development of principles conformably with the special wants of Ireland." In connection with this paragraph, there is reason to complain that it has not been thought worth while to send us the references of the Speech to what is the question of the day *verbatim*. There is in particular a gap between the last sentence here and all that precedes, of a very irritating kind. There is no single consideration which drives a straighter line between contending parties in this matter than the degree of connection recognised between the "insufficiency" of all previous legislation for the redress of Irish evils and the present unhappy "social condition" of the country. To one great section of English opinion the connection is intimate and unmistakeable. They trace the direct evils in the social condition of the country to bad laws and to halting attempts to remedy bad laws. They believe that the sullen political discontent which has now broken out in a widespread defiance of English law and English administration, is due to a conviction—disastrous as such a conviction must prove—that in such a course, and not in a fresh appeal to an English House of Commons, lies Ireland's hope for the future. The other great section of English opinion can see nothing in the more immediate [illegible] account for Irish poverty and discontent : and it prefers, with the late Premier, to find an explanation of a state of things which is a reproach to both parties alike, in abstruse speculations on the special characteristics of poetical references to Ireland's "melancholy ocean," and Heaven knows where besides. The distinction between these two sets of opinions is fundamental, and meets us at every turn of the discussion. For example, the Hon'ble James Lowther, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, is an adherent of the "melancholy ocean" theory. There is nothing, therefore, surprising in the fact that he has no remedy to suggest but a "healthy development of the principle of emigration," as he neatly puts it, and that he is getting ready to denounce the legislative proposals of Her Majesty's Government as unworthy concessions to terror. Mr. Bright, on the other hand, prefers to look for causes rather nearer their effects, and he has made it plain that he will be no party to attempts to deal with the Irish difficulty which shall not include a frank admission of what is wrong in the law and an honest endeavour to set that wrong right. English opinion is unhapily divided between Mr. Bright's way of looking at the matter and the Hon'ble James Lowther's. We miss, then, in the Speech, as reported, the link which we have no doubt connected the second and the third sentences of the paragraph which we have placed at the head of this article. The Government, however, have—no less than Mr. Bright—made it sufficiently evident which side they take in this great controversy. This is a point on which we regret to find ourselves at issue with the valued correspondent to whom our readers are indebted for so much information on political matters. We see no reason, in the evidence that has reached us, to believe in the correctness of the view entertained by our correspondent, that Mr. Bright is in this matter imposing his view of the situation on a reluctant Cabinet which cannot afford to quarrel with him. Mr. Bright may have recently spoken out more clearly than some of his Whig colleagues—with the fear of Lord Carnarvon before their eyes—have done, or would have cared to do. But neither Mr. Bright nor Mr. Chamberlain said anything at Birmingham inconsistent with the line with regard to Ireland to which every member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is already fully pledged.

In their view of the true causes of Irish discontent Government will find their best answer—an answer which is, indeed, too satisfactory from one point of view—to the criticism they will have at once to face for not having brought in the coercive measures now announced sooner. There has been so much angry contention on this subject that it would seem that the real issues have been entirely obscured. With regard to the nature of coercive measures, language has been used which has not previously found currency in England. On all previous occasions they whose lot it was to propose measures of that nature in Ireland have made their language testify to the regret and actual pain with which they saw themselves forced to take a step which involved deep humiliation for Ireland and England alike. Now we hear on all sides the doubt raised as to whether Ireland should not always have been despotically governed. And a periodical like *Blackwood's Magazine* is actually found advocating the permanent abolition of constitutionalism in Ireland as but a "slight deviation" from England's "beaten track." A slight deviation !

Side by side with the attempt to whittle down coercion to something less repulsive than the act of an English House of Commons handing over the liberties of a free people to the discretion of an Executive Government, we find springing up the strangest delusions as to the fruit which may be looked for from a plant alike foreign and hateful to English soil. It would seem as if people had persuaded themselves that Ireland remains poor and disaffected simply from a desire to worry England, and that a display of "strong measures" will drive both distress and disaffection away as the rising sun dispels the mist. But what, we ask, can coercion do to put a stop to the turbulent lawlessness now reigning, which the ordinary law could not have done ? Will coercion enable the officers of the law to track out and bring to justice the foul assassin, or the wretch who wreaks his spite on the dumb and unresisting cattle ? Will coercion open the mouth of the reluctant witness ? These are the main difficulties in the way of the successful application of the existing law at this moment. What is it that coercion is expected to do ? The struggle, as we have already said, is the struggle of a people against a law. Can we coerce a people ? We shall not attempt to anticipate the reasons the Government can adduce in justification of their present step. We shall not, for our own part, be surprised if it turns out that they are acting on definite information of designs against the State of a nature altogether different from the lawlessness they have hitherto endeavoured to meet with ordinary weapons. Be that as it may, they are to be commended for having resolutely refused to embitter the controversy between Ireland and England by having recourse to the step they have now reluctantly taken, before they found themselves in a position to declare what they are prepared to do in the way of remedial measures. The Speech disposes, of course, of the absurd notion that Government intended to run their coercive and remedial measures *pari passu*. Government have never disputed—what is indeed a truism—that coercion, where it is seen to be necessary, or may be reasonably hoped to be effective, must precede legislation. But they have rightly judged that a premature recourse to coercion would on this occasion have done much harm and no good. They have now introduced a Coercion Bill. In the next day or two they will be able—probably by resolution, for there is no specific promise of the measure in the Speech—to declare to the people of Ireland what they are ready to do in redress of admitted grevances. Their declaration will, we trust, be in effect an appeal to all who love justice and order in Ireland to lend Government their support in their arduous undertaking ; and if Irishmen are like other men—as they are—we shall hope that their appeal will be successful.

The remaining sentences of the speech have obviously been corrupted in transmission. The "principles" which are to be developed conformably with the special wants of Ireland are doubtless those of the Land Act of 1870. At any rate this interpretation makes the sentence agree with the recent statement of the *Times* on the subject. It is more difficult—in fact, we find it impossible—to say what is meant by the announced "Government of Ireland Bill." The obscure phrase may, however, refer only to the coercive measures previously announced in the Speech.

The intimation that Government intend at once to bring in their bill for assimilating the county suffrage to that of the towns may prove hereafter to be one of immense significance. Mr. Gladstone is understood to have given the Left of his party a pledge that he will in no case go to the country without having made an attempt to pass this item of the Liberal programme. Its early introduction may very possibly mean that Mr. Gladstone expects to have to dissolve before reaching the term of his Irish difficulties, and that he wishes to be ready.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce do not now present a very dignified appearance. They have at last, and after more than a year of controversy, based on their own purely selfish interests and ignoring all others, accepted the mail day originally recommended by the Bombay Chamber. Fifteen months ago Bombay urged Friday as the most convenient day of departure for the mail from this port, in the interest of all the great commercial centres. This was opposed alone by Calcutta, and, backed as that port is by the influence of the Supreme Government, irrespective of the interests of the other parts of the country, as was clearly seen in the attitude taken by Mr. Mouteath in his interview with our Chamber of Commerce, for a whole year the mail has left on a day inconvenient to Bombay, and exceedingly inconvenient to all the mercantile communities at home. In November, 1879, we wrote : "We do not believe that the merchants at home will submit to such treatment, and Friday will, in our opinion, ultimately be fixed upon as the day of departure." Still for a whole year the selfish interests of the Calcutta Chamber have prevailed, to the great inconvenience of all others. At last, as we anticipated, the commercial communities at home have refused to put up with the inconvenience, and an irresistible pressure has been brought to bear on the Secretary of State, who has appointed Thursday and Tuesday as the days of departure from Bombay, thus making Monday in the fair season and Saturday in the rains the mail-days for Calcutta. The Calcutta Chamber appealed, but in vain ; the decision was irrevocable. Now Reuter informs us that at "a large and influential meeting" at Calcutta Tuesday and Saturday were accepted as Calcutta mail-days, and a memorial was duly signed to this effect, and forwarded to the Secretary of State. These days would give Bombay Friday as the mail-day for the fair season and Tuesday for the monsoon, the very days Bombay has all along urged as those most desirable in the interests of all parties. It remains to be seen whether the Secretary of State will consent to the change from Thursday to Friday, a change which would be in the interests of Bombay. Had Calcutta a year ago been willing to admit the right of other cities to a little consideration, she would then have joined Bombay in urging Friday ; now it is rather amusing to see her left to fight the Bombay battle all by herself. Six months ago, when urging the days recommended by the Bombay Chamber, we pointed out that these days would be in the interest of Calcutta, as "Calcutta would have Tuesday as the mail-day in the fair season and Saturday in the monsoon," and these are now the very days "a large and influential meeting" adopt. This will be a good lesson to our Calcutta friends, and will perhaps lead them in future, even if they arrogate a high position from their proximity to the Imperial Government, not to forget entirely the old adage *noblesse oblige.*

A VOICE FROM GLASGOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
GLASGOW, DEC. 16.

THE great event of the week has been the issue of the report of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank for the year ending 22nd October. Of late statements have been increasingly frequent that the contributories who still remain solvent would find themselves in a most enviable position, as the realisation of the assets would result so satisfactorily as as to give a handsome fortune to each. This view was held by at least one of the solvent shareholders, who, in a recent advertisement, offered for £2,000 a £100 City Bank share—a possession to get quit of which the advertiser would doubtless have been ready to pay handsomely a couple of years ago. The report issued to-day does not give much encouragement to those who entertain such extravagant notions, but it affords ground to believe that there will be at least a balance divisible sufficient to recoup the solvent contributories for all the heavy calls they have met. The report shows that the liabilities of the bank have been reduced during the past year by £2,402,463, the total liabilities now remaining unpaid being £1,823,000 as against our-and-a-half millions sterling in October last and twelve-and-a-half millions at the stoppage of the bank in October, 1878. Of the existing liabilities, over one million consists of claims by other Scotch banks for liabilities which they took over after the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank. To meet the present liabilities there are assets which are estimated to realise £2,109,000, thus showing a probable balance to the good of £286,000. To bring out that result the liquidators put down £652,000 as likely to be derived from their holding in the New Zealand and Australian Land Company. This is believed to be a very moderate estimate indeed, the aim of the liquidators evidently being to raise no false hopes. The ordinary stock of the land company is at present 60 per cent. below par, but those best qualified to judge think that by holding on a good price will be realised for the property. The principal element of uncertainty as to whether the liquidation is really to have a brilliant termination arises in connection with the winding up of the estates of seven large debtors to the bank which were transferred, and this winding up involves the question of the Indian gold-mines on which all the extravagant expectations put forward have been based. The liquidators have raised an action against a former director of the bank, Mr. Mackinnon, asking that he should be held responsible, as the directors on the board at the time of the stoppage have been held responsible, for certain losses made by the bank ; and if the action is successful, the liquidation will be still more satisfactory. The remarks of the liquidators on these matters may have special interest to your readers. The liquidators state :—

There are two sources from which recoveries may arise, which are not adverted to in the state of affairs. First, the litigations now pending with Mr. Mackinnon, a former director ; and, second, the interest which the bank may have in certain gold-mining rights in India. It would obviously be unfitting that at this stage we should attempt to estimate the value of the claims which form the subject of these litigations, but it may be proper that we should briefly explain the position of the mining rights. These rights were originally acquired by W. Nicol & Co., the Bombay branch of the house of Smith, Fleming & Co. On the failure of that firm an arrangement was made, early in 1879, on the suggestion and by the intervention of the liquidators, whereby the trustees of W. Nicol & Co. disposed of their rights to a company. In the arrangement with that company it is stipulated that if the enterprise shall prove so successful as to replace with interest and expenses the capital expended by the company in the acquisition and development of the property, the surplus profits shall, up to a limit of profit therein fixed, be divided equally between the company and the vendors, and thereafter, in certain specified proportions, between the company, the vendors, and the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank. In whatever may come to the vendors under this agreement the bank has the largest interest as their principal creditor. Since this agreement was entered into public attention has been largely directed to gold-mining in the district in which the property held by W. Nicol & Co. is situated, and should the expectations held out by some of those who have embarked in such enterprises be realised, it is possible that the contributories of the bank may derive considerable advantage from this source. This, however, is an asset on which at present it is impossible to place a value, and we now refer to it only that, on the one hand, it may not be thought we have ignored it ; and, on the other, that no exaggerated estimate of its value may enter into the calculations of the contributories.

Looking to the present position of the liquidation and contrasting it with the state of matters when the liquidators were appointed, Scotland has reason to be proud of what has been achieved. Within two years over nine millions of money has been raised, and although this has involved the great majority of the shareholders in ruin, it is satisfactory that the honour of Scotch banking has been maintained. One feature of the liquidation, although unavoidable, is regrettable. The mere fact that the solvent contributories are solvent (they number in all 253 individuals) shows that they are persons of great wealth. To them will accrue the whole of any surplus that may be realised. Those who have surrendered their all to the liquidators, and who now find themselves in a state of poverty to which they were never accustomed, will obtain no relief, nor will any benefit be reaped by the children of those shareholders who died broken-hearted when the provision they had made for their families was swept away.

Owing to the early meeting of Parliament most of the Scotch members have already addressed their constituents, and it cannot be said that anything particularly new has been brought forward. A speech which has attracted a good deal of attention, and is likely to attract more, is that delivered by Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., on Monday. Mr. Macdonald is a greatly changed man. A few years ago he was a rabid trades-unionist and was periodically advising the miners, of whom he is indeed the recognised leader, to strike, for increased pay. By-and-bye he deprecated strikes, and as a means of raising the wages, advocated a decreased out-put, and acting on his advice, the miners voluntarily abstained from work for two, three, and in some cases four days each week. Now he has abandoned that theory, and has become really moderate and sensible. He goes in for conciliation, counsels the miners to cultivate friendly relations with their employers, and as a means of settling disputes, advocates a uniform sliding scale of pay, the wages, of course, to be ruled by the fluctuations of the coal and iron trades. On one point—and that the subject on which he is surest of public sympathy—his language is as strong as ever, namely, in reference to the prevention of explosions in coal-mines. He sometimes says indiscreet things, but occasionally he has provocation ; and if his language lead to reform, a little overzeal may be condoned. The speech of Monday had reference to the late lamentable colliery explosion in the Rhondda Valley, in Wales, by which 100 miners lost their lives. He denies that science has failed to discover a means of preventing colliery explosions, and declares that if the known preventatives were employed, such disasters would scarcely ever be heard of in the history of coal-mining. In regard to the Rhondda Valley accident, he alleges that the current of ventilation was not maintained for four days before the occurrence, and that in other respects there was culpable neglect. The speech has caused much comment, but the Government enquiry which is about to be held will doubtless resolve the truth of Mr. Macdonald's assertions.

The Benhar Coal Company (Limited) shows that a concern in the very heart of the country may be just about as deceptive and disappointing an investment as could be conceived. Its affairs, which have been for more than two years in a critical state, have now reached a climax. The company acquired cheaply a very valuable property, including coal-fields and iron-works, at a short distance from Edinburgh. It now transpires that in opening the coal-mines the most absurd extravagance prevailed, and as a consequence, after a series of big dividends had been declared, it suddenly transpired that the concern had liabilities of £160,000, which they were unable to meet. A new board was appointed, and the creditors having agreed to give two years' grace preference stock was issued, and by the sale of the oil-works the liabilities were reduced. The time of grace has now all but expired, the preference stock has not been taken up, the creditors will wait no longer, and on account of the continuance of low prices the company are as helpless to meet their liabilities as they were two years ago. In these circumstances the board of management have unanimously recommended the voluntary winding up of the concern. A meeting of the shareholders was held in Edinburgh yesterday, at which the proceedings were most disorderly. Several of the shareholders, annoyed at the position in which they find themselves, gave free vent to their ill-temper. Ultimately the motion to wind up the concern was negatived, whereupon the chairman and directors left the meeting. A new chairman was appointed, and a committee was instructed to try and arrange matters with the creditors, so as to avoid the liquidation of the concern. A section of the shareholders, although some of them are heavily bitten, one to the extent of £25,000, have still faith in the concern. If the preference stock were all subscribed and all debts paid, the deficiency would be about £30,000, and as the collieries are worth a great deal more than that sum, a fresh start may yet be made.

A SUGGESTION BY A CRICKETER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have more than once during my visit here had the pleasure of meeting several crack Bombay cricketers, who have given me to understand that a cricket match Bombay *vs.* Calcutta would prove most interesting, especially as both cities muster strong teams. Is it not possible for the Bombay Gymkhana to come to some understanding with the Calcutta Cricket Club, and play a match, say half way at Jubbulpore ? Surely the generous railway company would come to an arrangement.

Bombay, Jan. 7. AN OLD CRICKETER.

By administering *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime* to wet nurses whose altered milk had occasioned *serious and green diarrhœa* to their *nurslings*, we have witnessed the disappearance of that disease and the complete recovery of the little patients.

DOLBEAU & PAQUET,
Medical Doctors of Paris Hospital.

ECHOES FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

THE fancy fair at the Zoological Gardens drew so many thousands of people in the direction of Kidderpore on New Year's day (there were 7,000 visitors admitted, exclusive of children) that by twelve o'clock there was not a ticka-gharry to be had in the town. These ticka-gharries, which, as philologists inform us, derive their name, *quasi lucus a non lucendo*, from the impossibility of obtaining them on "tick," must have made small fortunes on that eventful occasion. The fares were all quadrupled, and all the conveyances crammed to overflowing. All the world, his wife, and his seventeen children, without reckoning the baby and the ayah, might have been seen stuffed into these greasy vehicles without form or ceremony. Paterfamilias, gasping for breath and rapidly becoming purple in the face with suffocation : young ladies with dresses crushed into all manner of uncomfortable shapes : little boys jostling the driver off the box and holding on for dear life : but all with placid smiles on their countenances, and all evidently under the insane impression that they were enjoying themselves in some incomprehensible manner. At the gardens no less than three military bands combined to produce a melodious din and clangour, which drove the caged wild animals into howling hysterics ; all played at the same time, and as each performed something different from the other, the result was a confused medley of discordant sounds, which must have been highly gratifying to the ears of all musical people present. One old professor was seen rushing wildly about the place, his hands to his ears and his long hair streaming in the wind, closely followed by several attendants bearing smelling-salts, buckets of cold water, and other restoratives, while the frenzied old gentleman kept pouring forth a volley of frightful expletives in high Dutch, and making despairing enquiries for the door of exit. The three bands consisted of those belonging to the 90th Foot and the 19th Madras Native Infantry, besides the band of Sir Ranu Dip Sing of Nepaul. The latter musters about fifty strong, and though it has not been long in Calcutta, it has already become well-known to all the inhabitants as an intolerable public nuisance. Having said all that can be said about the music, let us also take a glance at the other entertainments of the fair. There was a merry-go-round, which refused to go round at all, owing to something being wrong with the machinery ; there were lotterries in which everyone was afforded a convenient opportunity of throwing away his loose cash, without the inconvenience of having to carry off anything in return ; brilliantly-coloured toys and sweets were to be seen in abundance, and it was possible to obtain a small withered flower with a tiny bit of paper twisted round the stem for the small consideration of one rupee. On the whole, everything went off in a highly satisfactory manner, except of course the ticka-gharry horses, which, having been starved all day, required a considerable amount of persuasion before they would go off at all.

Of course the good old custom of seeing the old year out was duly observed in this city, to the accompaniment of the scraping of fiddles, the ringing of bells, the discharge of sky-rockets, &c. A distant sound as of the drawing of corks and the clinking of glasses was occasionally wafted across the maidan ; while from the direction of the far-off shipping might have been heard in faint echoes, mingling with the ravings of the jackals in the remoter quarters, the burden of the lugubrious dirge "For he's a jolly good fellow." Some of the churches were open at midnight ; and thither resorted all those who had not received any invitations to parties. There they snored away the old year in concert, sitting in strong draughts and catching colds in their heads, while deploring the wickedness of the rest of mankind in general, but more particularly of those who *had* received invitations to parties.

A great deal of grumbling has arisen among the regular market-goers by the recent changes in the disposition of the stalls in the new market. The meat-market, which once occupied the entire south side of the building, and along which it used to be a pleasure to walk, so admirably orderly and neat were all the arrangements, has lately been huddled up into a remote corner at the northern extremity. This has been done in order to meet the views of a fidgetty old party living in the neighbourhood, who made a long complaint to the Municipality. He represented : first, that being rather deaf, it annoyed him excessively to be obliged to listen to the bargaining always going on ; secondly, that being particularly short-sighted, the continual sight of butcher's meat a quarter of a mile away was most offensive ; thirdly, that as he never went to the market himself, no one else had any business to do so, and that consequently there could be no earthly reason for making the place either clean, neat, or wholesome. Whether the Municipality were convinced by his arguments, or whether they were in any degree influenced by the bag of rupees which he quietly slipped into their pockets at the same time, matters little. But in the twinkling of an eye the meat-stalls disappeared from their accustomed positions, and in their place a few box-wallahs' shops have made their appearance. But though the meat itself has vainshed, not so have the printed boards that were wont to distinguish the different classes from each others ; so that now a stranger visiting these regions stands aghast to see a harmless-looking old tradesman neatly labelled "Beef—first class," or a sleepy Hindu, in defiance of the laws of natural history, described in large letters as "Goat."

It was with much satisfaction that those who have occasion to walk across the Maidan during the forenoon hailed the proposal that cows should no longer be allowed to be let loose there to graze. Vast herds of these animals are to be seen daily obstructing the thoroughfare and testing the nerves of timid passers-by to a painful degree. On one or two occasions, indeed, a more than usually playful cow has been known to accelerate the pace and impair the dignity of more than one passenger. For instance, on last Thursday morning an individual of dignified exterior, with open umbrella overhead, was observed passing by one of these herds. His cheek was pale, and his eye wandered furtively, with an anxious and searching glance, in the direction of the browsing quadrupeds. But he preserved, nevertheless, a majestic, and even scornful expression of feature, as he whistled a lively air for the delusion of any chance spectator. Suddenly a skittish animal with a formidable pair of horns detached itself from its companions, and came prancing onward—eyes glaring, tail erect, and head lowered. The dignified passenger cast but one horrified glance at the monster, and then, throwing his dignity and his umbrella alike to the winds, dashed madly off he knew not whither, with the cow in full pursuit, and rapidly gaining on its prey. A tank soon brought the latter to a stand-still, and here, with the courage of despair, he entrenched himself behind a small post, and stood at bay. The enemy stopped within a few paces and flourished his horns, as though in mute enquiry whether they were long and sharp enough to suit the fancy of our hero. Our hero shouted and flourished his arms, meaning to express thereby that he had no fancy whatever for having his stomach ventilated by any such weapons. But the volatile animal was insensible to the hint, and the pair might have been dancing round the post at the present moment, had not a diversion been created by the appearance of the owner of the cow, who speedily settled the point in dispute with a few strokes of his "lathi." The proposal to pass an order prohibiting cows from grazing on the Maidan, if carried into execution, would certainly be very acceptable to a great many, but it may probably have the effect of raising the price of milk, since the owners of cows would then be compelled to find some other more expensive means of feeding their animals than by resorting to the simple expedient of turning them loose on society to terrify a peaceful and nervous community every morning.

On the 27th the Freemasons of Calcutta met together in Hastings Street, whence they marched in majestic procession to St. John's Church. Service was gone through, concluding with a particularly eloquent sermon, and the masons then marched back again to Freemasons' Hall, where the real business of the evening commenced—eating, drinking, singing, and making speeches. A rather noisier (though not quite so substantial as regards eating and drinking) demonstration also took place last week, viz., the annual collection at Barrackpore of all the Sunday schools in Calcutta. The deluded children having been enticed away without breakfast by visions of cakes and sweets, were, as is usual on these occasions, stuffed into railway carriages, and sent off express to Barrackpore Park. Having arrived, they were left to stare at one another for some hours ; at the end of which each miserable infant had some decotion tasting very much like soap and water poured forcibly down its throat ; and then, the operation having been performed without accident, the young people were once more huddled into railway carriages, and sent home to bed under a strong guard.

Sir Ranu Dip Sing is the lion of the passing hour, and a very greasy lion he is. His followers swarm in the streets, clad in sombre uniform, and each wearing at his kummerbund a blood-thirsty-looking weapon known as a "kookrie." Happily these warriors have otherwise a peaceful appearance, and have as yet committed no outrages, with the exception of the bandsmen. The latter have most unquestionably committed a series of most foul and deliberate murders on several of the finest musical composers of ancient or modern times.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes : "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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TELEGRAMS.

DEFEAT OF BESBUD KHAN AND FAIZU KHAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

A telegram received from Kandahar, dated 6th January, states that authentic intelligence has been received that Besbud Khan and Faizu Khan, who had left Kandahar with some twenty followers for Taiwara, were attacked near Naozad by certain Alizais, and after a fight, in which several lives were lost on either side, were taken prisoners. A report is current that they have been sent prisoners to Farrah; but this is not confirmed. Another has it that they were rescued by friendly Ishakzais, with whom they now are. Faizu Khan was severely wounded.

OOSANG OCCUPIED BY NURZAIS.

The rumour that Taj Muhammad Khan Seistain was besieged in Killa Bist by the Nurzais is untrue. It appears that he had a fight with the Nurzais at Hazarajat, in which they lost four men; and he then passed on westwards. It is stated that 150 Nurzais, sowars from Farrah in the employ of Hashim Khan have occupied Oosang.

REPORTED DEATH OF MAHOMED JAN WARDAK.

A traveller from Ghazni brings a report that the Amir has put Mahomed Jan Wardak to death.

THE REVENUE OF KANDAHAR.

In Kandahar all is quiet; and the monthly revenue of the city since the siege has been as follows:—September, Rs. 15,052; October, Rs.43,668; November, Rs. 55,132; and December, Rs. 61,031.

THE CROP REPORT.

The prospects of the crops are very good, and prices have fallen slightly.

THE MAIL DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

On the question of the despatch of the overland mails from India a very large and influential meeting of the mercantile community of Calcutta was held on Saturday morning to consider the necessity of memorializing the Secretary of State on the subject, recording an expression of their disapprobation at the decision arrived at by him; Mr. W. Crum, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in the chair. The chairman opened the proceedings by stating the object of the meeting. He pointed out the inconvenience that would arise by the despatches on Mondays in the fair season and Saturdays during the monsoon.

The chairman further stated that it had been urged that it was the fault of the Calcutta merchants that inconvenient despatches had been directed, inasmuch as they had not, like Bombay, agitated in the matter. He deprecated agitation, and he read telegrams which passed between the institution of which he was president and his Lordship. Mr. Steel pointed out the undue importance that was put on the necessity of an interval of three days in England between the receipt and despatch of the mails. Mr. Yule moved the following amendment:—That the proposal of the Government of India of the 18th September in regard to the days of departure of the mails from Calcutta on Tuesdays and Saturdays be accepted, not as being convenient to Calcutta, but on the whole most suitable to all parties concerned in the question. Mr. G. H. Morrison gave a rapid sketch of the whole question and the manner in which sister chambers frustrated the attempts to fix a suitable date for Calcutta. He strongly deprecated the fixture of Monday, but did not mind Saturdays. With regard to the adoption of the former, he said that the clink of money-changer's silver would mingle with the chimes of the church bells, and that the weary merchant would have to work, work, work from day to day without rest, like the subject of Hood's poem, "The Song of the Shirt." Others also spoke.

A memorial, with Mr. Yule's amendment, and the following paragraph, was proposed by Mr. Steel:—Your memorialists beg to draw attention to the fact that, in their opinion, your Lordship is misinformed as to the importance of the interval of three days which, under your Lordship's decision, must elapse between the receipt and departure of the mails in London. Such an interval would be desirable, but is of no importance, and of no comparison with the necessity of choosing the most convenient days for the despatch of the mails from India. Indian correspondence consists in great part of accounts, market advices, and references to telegrams. Such portions of correspondence require no interval. Direct references by mail letters involve little trouble, and if necessary may be postponed for a week without inconvenience.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

A large and influential meeting was held at th offices of the Chamber of Commerce to-day. They accepted the proposal of the Indian Government making the departure of the Calcutta mail on Tuesday and Saturday. The memorial being duly signed, was forwarded to the Secretary of State.

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL TANNER AT GILGIT.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

A telegram received in Calcutta from Mr. Henvey announces the arrival of Colonel Tanner and Dr. Duke at Gilgit on the 23rd ultimo. All well.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington, in reply to a question, said that a vote of thanks to General Sir Frederick Roberts for his services in Afghanistan was under the consideration of the Government of India, and that as soon as their recommendation was known, the Government had promised to consider the matter.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month amount to £33,018,750, showing a decrease of £2,125,000, and the exports for the past month amount to £18,018,750, showing an increase of £1,625,000 as compared with last year.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Mr. Parnell, in moving his amendment in the Commons to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, spoke in defence of the Irish Land League, but with moderation, and explained that their intentions were solely to reduce the rents of land in Ireland.

Mr. Forster (Chief Secretary for Ireland) spoke in defence of a policy of coercion. The debate still continues.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JAN. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Total week's sales of Cotton	68,000	bales.
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	98,000	"
" " Surats	6,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	490,000	"
" " Surats	37,000	"
" " Cotton in London	34,000	"

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-3
8½lbs. "	7-6
40's Mule Twist	0-11¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¾
4½ do. do.	89¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¾
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119¼
Bar Silver	51¾d.
Oriental Bank shares	£21
Mercantile "	£22

The sum of about £400,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Departures—Galatea, Royal Standard, and Diepdale.

The telegraph line within a mile or so of Kohat was cut last week, and nearly fifty yards carried off. The robbers were not traced.

The time-expired men of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, who had preceded the battalion and were to go home in advance of them, all to a man volunteered for the Cape directly they heard that the battalion was ordered there.

MR. JONES, C. S., Revenue Commissioner, H. A. D., returned from his privilege leave and assumed charge of his office at Amraoti; Colonel Bell reverting to his substantive appointment as Judicial Commissioner, and Colonel Bushby as Deputy Commissioner at Booldana.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR was expected at Manmad on or about the 8th instant. His brother, with a number of followers, has already arrived there. The camp is pitched between the post office and the cotton factory. The excursion is expected to extend to Poona and Punderpore.

CAPTAIN DURAND, who was lately mentioned as appointed to take charge of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan at Mussoorie, has been diverted from that task (which remains for the present with Mr. Holmes) to perform the duties of an extra Political Agent in Rajputana.

THE Viceroy, we are glad to hear, is now sufficiently recovered to drive out in the afternoon. The *Pioneer* hopes that His Excellency will be in no hurry to exchange the bright, invigorating climate which favours Allahabad at this time of year for the damp feverish heats of Calcutta, which might easily throw him back if he plunges into them too soon.

THE Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds has been appointed a member of the Bengal Council in the place of the Hon'ble C. D. Field, resigned; Mr. T. T. Allen in the place of Mr. J. O'Kinealy, resigned; and Mr. J. W. Brookes in the place of Mr. J. B. Knight, C.I.E., whose term of appointment has expired. The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadur, C. I. E., has also been re-appointed a member of the Council.

THE Santhals are not the only wild men of Bengal who object to being numbered. The local paper says that the Paharias of Darjiling are a good deal disturbed at the idea of the census, and predict that it will be followed by the outbreak of an epidemic. After the census of 1871 there was an outbreak of cholera amongst them, which is, doubtless, the cause of this prediction.

AUTHENTIC information has been received in confirmation of the report that Khan Aga was treacherously arrested by the nephew of the Taimanic chief, brought a prisoner to Herat, and executed with five of his followers next morning in Ayoub's presence. The Khan Aga was Ayoub's father-in-law. The bodies were thrown into a ditch of the town. Naib Hafizulla was sent the same day to confiscate all Khan Aga's property. Yelengtush Khan had fled to Penjdeh, whence it is believed he will now incite the Turkomans to attack Kooshk.

THE new mail departure does not suit the Madrasees any more than the Calcutta folks. "Is Madras (the local *Times* asks) to have nothing to say about an arrangement that will make Sunday our Europe mail-day during a great part of the year? The interests of London and Bombay are of course to be protected, but surely this might be done without inflicting the utmost possible inconvenience on Madras, and a great deal of inconvenience on Calcutta." Madras and Calcutta would have been better off if they had agreed to the Friday departure that Bombay asked for.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, attended by Mr. Ashburner and staff, arrived at the Delhi railway station under a guard of honour of the 54th Regiment, at 11-30 a. m. on the 4th instant, and proceeded by the mail train to Amritsar, where he arrived about 3 a. m. on the morning of the 5th instant. Here His Excellency's carriages were unhooked, and later on in the day Sir James Fergusson inspected the chief sights of the city, and started by the midday train for Lahore, where he arrived at 1-15 p. m. on the following morning. His Excellency was received on the platform by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, Colonel Black, the Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, Colonel Menzies, Punjab Police, and other officials, and drove to Bahawulpore House.

THE change of language in the civil courts of Behar by the introduction of Hindi came into operation with the re-opening of the courts after the new year. The *Englishman* learns, however, that the Bengal Government has sanctioned the following modifications of the original orders being introduced for the present:—(1) Complaints filed in criminal courts may be written in Urdu only when these are not filed through a pleader or muktear; (2) petitions, other than plaints, may at the option of parties, be filed in the Hindi or in the Roman character, but not in Urdu.

A WELL-INFORMED native correspondent assures the Lahore paper that Lord Ripon's public speeches have rendered him extremely popular amongst the native community, and that during His Excellency's illness Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis alike assembled in various places to offer prayers for his recovery; that on the 22nd ultimo nearly 5,000 Mahomedans met in a large mosque at Jhang, and prayed for His Excellency's recovery; that the natives were in great distress when they heard that Lord Ripon was inclined to resign; and that they have been extremely pleased to hear that there is a probability of his continuing to remain among them as Viceroy.

COMMENTING upon the queer leader which appeared a few days ago in the *Times of India*, and to which we have already referred, the *Madras Mail* says:—A Bombay contemporary begins a leading article with the words:—"Shortly before the Christmas holidays a meeting was held of one or two gentlemen who had it at heart to secure, if possible, that the elected members to the new Town Council should include a fair number of Europeans." We are familar with the expression, "where two or three are met together;" but our imagination fails to grasp the idea suggested by "a meeting of one or two." Our contemporary, however, goes on to say that "of the twenty-three invited fifteen attended." "One or two," then, is the rhetorical equivalent of "fifteen."

MR. BIRDWOOD's finding and the resolution of Government regarding the Chota Oodeypore case have satisfied the vernacular papers. The consternation which the initiative action of Government in the matter caused throughout India was, they say, greatly appeased by the selection of Mr. Birdwood to investigate the case. Mr. Birdwood's known honesty and experience and integrity were regarded as a guarantee that justice would be done, and that expectation has been amply realized. The *Bombay Samachar* and *Akhbari-Soudagar* are pleased with the highly judicial temper which Mr. Birdwood brought to bear in unravelling the tangled web of evidence which was produced before him, and they consider his conclusion both sound and impartial. The question of interference in the jurisdiction of an independent chief apart, the Government of Sir James Fergusson have, the papers think, used a wise discretion in basing their resolution on the lines chalked out by Mr. Birdwood.

THE indigo brokers' reports show that at the last two sales prices generally ruled higher, in many cases as much as Rs. 5 per maund. Messrs. Thomas and Co. have also some greater consolation to give to all interested in Indigo. They say:—"With reference to a telegram from Munich through Reuter's agency, lately published in the newspapers, that an artificial indigo, equal to Indian, has been discovered there by a scientific man, we may remark that, as far as we can ascertain, this intelligence points to no new discovery. It is a fact that artificial indigo can be, and is, made, and this has been known for some time past. It cannot, however, at present be made at a price to compete with Indian indigo, and having carefully enquired into the matter, we believe we are correct in stating that, thus far, the price of the artificial indigo is nearly three times that of the real article, while it can only be employed by the manufacturers of printed goods."

THE Bombay races this year (the *Asian* says) promise to be unusually good. There are upwards of forty entries already for the Derby, half that number for the Western India Turf Club Purse, about 23 for the Arabian Cup, 25 for His Highness Aga Khan's Purse, and upwards of 30 for the Merchants' Purse. There is a chance of the crack Dhaman being added to this list, as we hear that this horse is now at Mhow, doing good training exercise, and looking in excellent health after his long rest. Our old friend and thorough sportsman, Major Crosbie, is again to the front in the Arab line, for he has already purchased no less than four, one of which, a neat grey galloway, will be a likely candidate for the Second Dealers' Plate also. His Highness Aga Khan, His Highness Ali Shah, and Aga Moochool Shah have purchased upwards of fifteen splendid Arab horses from the recent new arrivals for racing purposes next season, and with the likelihood of being able to find one good enough to win the Second Dealers' Plate at Bombay in February next. Mr. W. Brewtey, who lately returned to the country, may be seen busy with these any morning on the Byculla old race-course.

THE arrangements now in progress with the Khyber Afridis for the safety of the pass are not to include withdrawal of the Jezailchi force which has been found to work so well during the past eighteen months. The appointment of commandant will, however, be given to a native officer instead of Captain Gaisford, the present incumbent. The Jezailchi corps will number in all about 530 men, with its head-quarters at Jamrud, under the supervision of the political officer; and its duties will be to aid the tribes to keep their engagements for the safety of the road. The Jezailchis will be almost entirely recruited from the different sections of the tribes, a few outsiders only being admitted, to make the organisation somewhat more reliable. It is proposed that one hundred Jezailchis shall be specially located at Ali Musjid to hold the fort at this place on behalf of the British. One particular duty, which will also fall to the Jezailchis, will be to look after the safety of the political officer, or other officials whom it may be necessary to send, from time to time, to visit the Khyber—a point to which, we understand the Jirgah at Peshawar have offered no opposition.

THE *Bombay Guardian*:—The *Bombay Gazette* does well to call attention to the miserable stipend provided for the widows of our native soldiers that fall in the battle. These widows receive each a pension of *two rupees and twelve annas* (four shillings and seven pence a month), and this no matter how many children they may have. Five rupees a month would not be too high a pension for a soldier's widow.

Native Opinion:—Complaints have recently been made that it has now-a-days become very difficult for our recruiting officers to find eligible young men for the native army. One unacquainted with the state of things may suspect that the number of persons in the country is small, and hence the want. But this is not correct. It is not that the Maratha or the Rajput has become devoid of the martial spirit of his ancestors. But it is the sort of treatment and apathy to his interest shown by his superiors that holds him back. The *Bombay Gazette* is right when it says that the pension of the widow of one killed in battle cannot be a sufficient inducement for others to come forward to be enlisted. But this is not the only drawback as far as a native soldier is concerned. He clearly perceives that while he has to face the same dangers and difficulties in the field as his brother European soldier, he or his wife is denied the Queen's and all other bonuses, the comforts of a residence in palatial barracks, the food and clothing that is so lavishly heaped upon the latter. Let him be paid and cared for like the European soldiers, and we have no doubt that India will supply a native army that will more than suffice for India.

Indian Spectator:—It is apprehended that if two or three official members should get into the Town Council as the elected of the corporators, the independence of the Council, at least for the next two years to come, would be endangered. For, with the four Government members, they might make a Cabala of Seven, and thus dominate the five non-official unfortunates. That there are reasons to apprehend such a contingency cannot be denied. And the way in which the Government of Bombay, to its discredit, has lately behaved in the matter of the Contagious Diseases' Act and the stoppage of a portion of the police contribution, is in itself sufficient ground to create an apprehension, notwithstanding all that Drs. Cook, Pinkerton, and such other worthies have protested to the contrary. All must admit the principle that it is absolutely necessary that the independence of the Town Council should continue unimpaired as hitherto.

THE Commissioner of Peshawur held an assembly of the native gentlemen of the district on the 1st January, the anniversary of the Queen's proclamation and assumption of the title of Empress of India. He addressed them to the effect that Her Majesty had been gratified at the constant proofs afforded her of the loyalty of her Indian subjects. He said that India was to be congratulated on the successful issue of the Afghan war, and on the establishment of peace. He remarked that, so long as the present relations were maintained by the Ameer, there was no fear of ill-feeling between the Afghan and the British Government. He then alluded to the census, which was taken, not for the purpose of facilitating the levy of fresh imposts, as some foolish people imagined, but simply for the sake of the statistical information to be gained, and which would be useful to the Government in measures tending to the amelioration of the condition of the people of India.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first eight months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, we learn that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 33,92,70,305 as against Rs. 25,51,35,715, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 44,31,35,561, as against Rs. 39,61,49,912. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 6,47,77,978 as against Rs. 6,91,17,956, and that of treasure exported Rs. 1,06,39,959 as against Rs. 1,66,94,976. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 2,76,61,482 as against Rs. 2,65,70,551, and that of export duty collected was Rs. 35,37,172 as against Rs. 29,61,640.

THE Editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, like the Pope, is much troubled by the aspect of affairs in Ireland, but he sees, though His Holiness does not, the "reason why" things look so gloomy. "There would be nothing to fear if England were true to God and to the sacred deposit of the Scriptures that Providence has vouchsafed to her. It is not at all encouraging that just at this juncture the *Times* should come out with an article concerning the Br. & For. Bible Society, most contemptuous in its tone both to the Society and to the Bible as received by the generality of Christians." It is hard lines certainly that the *Times* by writing a heterodox article on the Bible Society should place Ireland in the bad books of Providence, and render the prospect of a "settlement" in that unhappy country altogether hopeless.

SPEAKING of a recent Papal allocution, the Bombay *Catholic Examiner* says:—"The precious document is unusually short, and we take this fact as a confirmation of the bad news that has been current, regarding the state of the Pope's health. His Holiness is said to have suffered much in the early part of December from prostration of mind and spirits, and his physicians had prescribed absolute repose." We are, of course, sorry to hear of the Pope's illness, but we are even more concerned to find that the mere fact that a document, though "precious," is short, is to be taken as an irrefragable proof of the illness of the writer. Is it to prove to their friends that they are in the enjoyment of the best of health that our municipal orators never dream of making their speeches short and "precious", but give them out by the hour until day sinks into night and the dinner-bell warns them that the time has come to prove their health by their appetite?

CAPTAIN STOKES AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

THERE was not a large attendance of Volunteers at the parade on Saturday, the pensioners' fête on the Oval, where dancing was expected, proving a strong counter-attraction to a good many members. There would have been a larger muster no doubt, if it had been generally known that that was the last Commanding Officer's parade Captain Stokes, the popular Adjutant of the corps, will be able to attend; but that fact was only made public on Saturday morning, and there was not time for the news to circulate. Four companies were formed, but only of single instead of double file. There was, however, a full attendance of officers. The regiment was formed up at the Town Hall, and marched to the parade-ground in front of the Gymkhana, where a number of battalion movements were gone through.

At the conclusion of the parade the Commandant (Major General W. S. Hewett) addressed the men, and remarked they were to lose their excellent Adjutant, Captain Stokes, sooner than they had expected. It was first announced that he would go home with his regiment, but within the last few days the regiment (83rd Foot) had been ordered to the Cape, and Captain Stokes would sail to join it on Friday next, the 14th instant. In proof of the high estimation in which he had always held Captain Stokes, he could not do better than read a letter which he addressed to Government on the 21st of last month. He wrote:—

"I trust I may not be deemed presumptuous in addressing you on the subject I am about to mention. Captain F.S.F. Stokes, of H. M.'s 83rd Foot, Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteers, being about to proceed to England with his regiment, has to vacate the appointment of Adjutant. He has conducted the duties under me for well nigh two years with marked zeal, ability, and devotion, and in a manner to merit not only my entire satisfaction, but that of all ranks of the corps. Especially would I bear testimony to his great assistance in regard of musketry, of which he has a thorough knowledge. The corps has been only one year (viz., the last season) under him at musketry, and it increased 18 points over the score of the previous year, while 124 more Volunteers went through the course than did the year before, and this owing entirely to his superintendence and excellent training. The duties connected with a volunteer corps are, I need hardly say, so many and varied, so unlike those in the regular army, and require at all times such tact and judgment, that to have merited the approval of all in the manner Captain Stokes has needs, in my opinion, more than a passing word of remark, and hence my allusion to the correct performance of his duties herein. I have the honour respectfully to express the hope that my doing so will meet with the approval of Government."

The reply to this letter was the following:—"Resolution.—Government are gratified to receive this testimony as to the satisfactory manner in which Captain Stokes, 83rd Foot, has performed his duties as Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. A copy of the letter of the Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps to be communicated to the Adjutant-General for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel, Acting Secretary to Government."

General Hewett added that he personally regretted very much having to part with Captain Stokes. He asked all members of the corps to attend as many drills as possible during the two months that remain before the annual inspection, and concluded by calling for three cheers for Captain Stokes, which were given by all ranks with great heartiness.

Captain Stokes thanked General Hewett for his kindness, and said he only wished he could have remained with the corps, his duties with which had always been a great pleasure to him. To the men, before he dismissed them, Captain Stokes said he hoped they would pass a very creditable inspection, as, indeed, he had no doubt they would. That afternoon they had drilled very well together. He trusted, too, that the corps this year would be No. 1 in the musketry course in the Bombay presidency, amongst regulars as well as amongst Volunteers, and that they would have amongst them the best shot of the presidency also. For the last two years the Bombay Volunteers had furnished the best shot amongst either regulars or volunteer corps in the presidency, and he hoped one of their members would carry off the medal which Government had offered this year for the highest individual score in the annual course.

After they had been dismissed, and before they left the ground, the men gave other three cheers for Captain Stokes.

We owe it to truth to state that all the physicians who have prescribed to their patients *Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes* are unanimous in telling that their effect in *asthma, chronic catarrhs,* and *inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, palate* and *bronchiæ* is most surprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazette* (Austria).

FROM BOMBAY TO DELHI BY THE WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BEING one of the first to pass over the newly-opened section of the Western Rajputana Railway, I have jotted down a few notes relative to a journey which has as yet been made by only a few individuals, but will, without doubt, shortly become a very common one. The bridging over by the new line of the gulf which exists between Bombay and the North-West Provinces has an interest and importance apart from questions of commerce. To the tourist it opens up a comparatively new field for antiquarian research and enjoyable rambles through a country of considerable natural beauty, abounding in strange memorials of the past and inhabited by a fine and interesting race of people. That the new line will be eminently successful is beyond question One sign of the future prosperity of the W. R. railway is that the merchants of the districts through which it passes have for some weeks past kept back consignments of produce, in order that they may send them by the shorter and cheaper route, and that an extra wire is being laid to meet their telegraphic requirements. Just at present locomotion on the line is slow, but every day there is an improvement in this respect; and before a very long period has elapsed a traveller from Bombay to Delhi by the Western Rajputana line may expect to reach his destination twelve hours sooner than he would have done had he gone by the old route, whilst the expense of the former is less than half that of the latter journey. I happened to be a passenger by the first train run over the new line, and of course experienced some of the inconveniences inseparable from such an experience. The line was well and truly laid, but some degree of caution had to be used by the engine-drivers; and there were certain little deficiencies which are generally brought to notice only at the last moment. The arrangements for supplying the engines with water were not complete, buckets being in more than one instance brought into requisition for this purpose. Owing to the frequent stoppages and other small drawbacks, my journey over the new line was not a rapid one, and must not be taken as a sample of what may be expected in the future. The officials did their utmost, each in his own department, to make things smooth and pleasant, and the hitches here and there were probably due in a great measure to the uncertainty which prevailed in regard to the exact limits of those departments at a time when the old and the new year meet, the latter bringing many changes All things considered, however, everything connected with the opening traffic on the new line may be said to have passed off pleasantly and well. To Captain Bisset, Mr. Creegen, and Mr. Rutherford, Traffic Manager, much praise is due for the manner in which they carried out some very difficult tasks. The new carriages which have been built for use upon this line are admirably adapted to secure the comfort of passengers. The difference between the first and second-class compartments is very slight; in fact, they differ only, I believe, in regard to the colour of the fittings. There are three kinds of carriages—in the first-class a double carriage to hold six persons in such compartment; a family carriage having two seats lengthwise and one across, to seat nine persons, and with a compartment at one end for servants; and compartments in composite carriages to hold six persons. In the second-class the arrangements are somewhat similar, with the exception that the carriages with several compartments have no lavatories. Some of the third-class carriages have four lateral compartments, to hold eight persons each; others having two long seats, to hold 32 persons. The ceremony and the festivity attending the formal opening of the line have already been written about at some length, and I will not therefore enter into details regarding them. In one respect at least the Western Rajputana line will bear favourable comparison with the B. B. and C. I., and that is in the matter of refreshment-rooms. The passenger leaving Bombay by the mail-train to Ahmedabad is unable to obtain any refreshment on the way until Surat is reached late at night, when few people care to sit down to dinner. On the other line matters are so arranged that meals, good in quality and reasonable in price, may be had very conveniently, and thus a traveller is not compelled either to lay in a considerable stock of provisions before setting out, or to fast for a longer period than is healthy and pleasant. It may of course be difficult for the B. B. and C. I. to establish a refreshment-room between Bombay and Surat, but the experiment is worth trying.

To any tourist desirous of making an inexpensive and enjoyable trip during the cold season I heartily commend an excursion to Delhi over the Western Rajputana railway. On the direct line of travel he may visit Baroda, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Agra—places teeming with historical and other associations of great interest, each city, too, being within easy distance of the other. The tour is by no means a fatiguing one. Baroda and Ahmedabad being on a line opened several years ago, are of course tolerably well known and have been extensively visited, but the other places, are not so easy of access. Mount Abu, which is a most agreeable and healthy resort, and has some really beautiful scenery, is well worth a visit, and although the citizens of Bombay, possessing as they do the advantages of Matheran, Khandala, and Mahableshwur, are not likely to desert these hills in its favour, yet many of the European residents in the upper portion of the presidency, and others from the Central Provinces, will probably take up their abode there at certain periods, when life on the plains is devoid of charm in consequence of adverse climatic influences. Good sport may be obtained, for tigers, panthers, black bears, and sambhar are to be found on the hill, and hares are tolerably plentiful. To the lover of the beautiful in nature Mount Abu is sure to prove attractive, its sides being for the most part clothed in verdure, the precautions taken of late to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of trees having had the effect of covering with young trees what would otherwise be barren, rocky slopes. To such an extent had the trees on the hill been destroyed that it was feared the climate of the district would be altered for the worse; but the stitch in time, in this case, had the effect which it is commonly said to produce. The new railway passes to the south-east of the hill, and a short journey by road has still to be made before the summit can be reached; the cartroad, however, from the hill to the plains is a tolerably good one, and as the distance to be traversed is not much more than twelve miles, no great hardship need be endured by the visitor. Before the completion of the railway the hill was almost inaccessible, and the road from Ahmedabad to the Mount was a mere sandy track cut up by deep ruts, and dangerous to the life and limb of the person unfortunate enough to be obliged to travel over it. The Bheels on the road, too, had some very objectionable ways, and were wont occasionally to minister to the discomfort of the traveller by looting his effects. But now Abu is within few miles of a railway station, it may reasonably be expected that the hill, especially as it is the head-quarters of the agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, will become a station of considerable importance.

The country between Pahlanpore and Ajmere is not so poor as at first sight it seems to be. It is certainly a land of rocks, but it is not all rock, and great reaches of it which now produce only straggling bushes and a scanty herbage may with due care and attention be made to yield far richer crops. The soil is good, and where the spade of the railway workman has turned it you may see it is of a hue and consistency that many a toiling husbandman in less favoured regions would be glad to till, knowing that his labour was likely to beamply rewarded. The rainfall in Rajputana is uncertain and often scanty, and on this account some allowance must be made for the neglected condition of the land. It is said, however, by those who have good opportunities of forming accurate judgment in such a matter, that the long period of peace and quiet which the Rajputs have enjoyed has to a certain extent enervated them, so that they do not care to bring fresh land under cultivation, provided the produce of their fields is sufficient to meet the bare wants of existence. It really seems as if this were the case. Here and there, standing out in striking contrast to the bare plain around, is an oasis, the result of irrigation by means of wells. Green fields and wells go together; and if the number of the latter could be greatly increased, the aspect of Rajputana would be much brighter. Let us hope that the new railway will have this effect. If only the handsome, mustachio'd Rajput would follow the Biblical precept and turn his sword into a ploughshare, he would add materially to the prosperity of his country, and possibly to the receipts of the W. R. railway. The loss of dignity consequent upon such a transformation might be made up in some other way. To me the Rajput, in this respect, seems the slightest bit of a humbug. I have watched him attentively, and have come to the conclusion that the sword is rather a nuisance than otherwise. He carries it in all sorts of ways, mostly in a very unmilitary style, and shifts it uneasily from one hand to the other, especially when he has a big bundle to carry. To my mind, swords and bundles don't look well together. But, after all, the Rajput's sword pleases him and as it doesn't hurt me—and, what is still better, it doesn't appear to hurt anyone else—I ought not to find fault with him for wearing it. I have been told that to habitually carry a weapon by one's side has an advantageous moral effect, for when cold steel is handy people are more apt to be very polite and refined in their dealings one with another. If this be so, the Rajputs ought to get on remarkably well in general society. But to pass from the sword to the plough. It is certainly a significant fact that in most instances railways and cultivation go together. The country stretching away from each side of the line from Ahmedabad to Pahlanpore and from Jeypore to Ajmere is far more highly cultivated than that lying between Pahlanpore and Ajmere. The difference may be due to natural causes in some degree, but not wholly so. When the merchants residing in this part of the country find that they have at hand the means of forwarding their grain and other produce to the great markets without incurring risk or any considerable expense they will naturally endeavour to encourage production and extend their operations. It is not improbable now an impetus is given to private enterprise, that better roads will be made, bringing remote parts of the country into communication with the line of rail. Further irrigation might be encouraged by making advances to the zemindars for the purpose of constructing new wells, as the geological formation of the country indicates that in many places well-sinking would be attended with success.

But returning to the tourist's view of the journey, I may again observe that a great portion of Rajputana is very picturesque. The new line runs for some distance between two ranges of hills, rugged and broken and sometimes imposing in outline, tinted with soft grey and brown shades, merging into a dark purple where the shadows lie in the deepest hollows. Nestling beneath their shelter, are numerous clumps of trees and rich green fields spreading out to meet the waste land, upon which flocks of hardy goats and herds of hardy cattle find a poor subsistence. Occasional deer may be seen scampering through the bushes, startled by the sight and sound of the train. Then there are the quaint villages that lie on the railway borders, and ancient castles and forts crowning the summits of the hills, mutely eloquent of the romantic old fighting days, when every chieftan held his own by virtue of the letters patent of stout arm and good steel. Passing through this, the country of the Rajputs, one cannot help casting back a thought to the times when the now peaceful valleys were the scene of many a wild encounter, and when princes descended from their rocky fastnesses and upheld the warlike fame of their race.

At the city of Ajmere the traveller will find much to interest him in the ancient and beautiful mosques. This place bids fair to become a highly important centre, as the head-quarters of the W. R. railway are to be removed from Delhi and established here. About half a day's journey, and Jeypore, "the model native city," is reached. To see Jeypore, old and new, is alone worth a far longer and more tiresome journey than had need be made to reach it in these days. There is a tolerably good hotel there and a comfortable rest-house. I saw the city for the first time last week, and was charmed with it. The streets are broad and remarkably regular, and have a very attractive appearance owing to the singular style of architecture in which all the houses are built. Balcony and lattice-work with innumerable scolloped arches, are the main features of the buildings, which are covered with a pink wash relieved by white lines. As this style of architecture abounds in projections, it has the advantage of throwing deep shadows; and the effect on the whole is extremely pleasing. At intervals stately temples tower above the surrounding buildings. The palace grounds, in the centre of the city, cover a large area. The gardens are laid out with great taste; water-courses run in every direction and at any time hundreds, perhaps thousands, of jets of water may be thrown from these courses, by the sides of which are placed handsome gas-lamps. The palace itself is a noble building furnished with great taste and elegance by the late Raja, whose memory as an enlightened prince and public benefactor, will long be cherished by the people of Jeypore. The public gardens in this city are among the finest in India, and in them may be seen a splendid collection of birds. The School of Arts established by the late Raja is well worth a visit. I saw there some capital specimens of the statuary for which the city is noted; some of the drawings would not do discredit to advanced students in many of the English schools; and the specimens of embossed work, pottery, and silver ornaments were really exquisite. Then there are the Mayo Hospital, the Maharaja's College, and the gas-works, where gas is manufactured from castor-oil, which in this part of the world is much cheaper than coal. Many days may be spent sightseeing in Jeypore, and the visitor, after all, may leave much unseen. I went to Ambair, of course. By the kindness of the Durbar I was enabled to proceed thither on the back of an elephant, a majestic animal with an elaborately painted forehead. I am not accustomed to elephant-riding, my previous experience being acquired at a very early age on a kind protector paying a small fee to Messrs. Wombwell. The elephant I rode on the occasion of my visit to Jeypore was a beast of even paces. He had, however, a not very pretty habit of elevating his trunk towards my face, and emitting a snort containing all the elements of a gust of wind and rain not very refreshing to my, perhaps, too sensitive nostrils. This animal displayed much discrimination in climbing the almost perpendicular road leading to the ancient and desolate city. I will not attempt to describe, in the limited space at my disposal, the grandeur and beauty of the marble palaces of the deserted capital, high up among the hills. To wander through silent halls and courts and passages rich with the decorations of a bygone age, and to view the ruins of a once noble city covering the grey hillsides, causes a feeling of something like depression, and it is a relief to stand upon the edge of one of the mighty walls of the palace and look upon the fair and peaceful scene lying far below—the quiet lake, the beautiful gardens, and the old temples. The massive structure is in good repair, and being built of marble and huge blocks of sandstone, is fitted to endure the storms of centuries. Having descended the hills, the city is again entered, by a magnificent gateway. The European visitor is almost certain to be surrounded by a crowd of citizens anxious to dispose of swords, daggers, and various other villainous-looking weapons. A tulwar in a smart scarlet sheath may be obtained for five rupees, although probably in the first instance double or treble that sum will be asked. A great trade in arms appears to be carried on in Jeypore, but as almost every man you meet in the city and surrounding country carries a weapon, this is not surprising. At the sides of the streets dealers of all kinds arrange their wares, and the scene is one of great activity and bustle. I noticed a large number of picture-shops, but the artistic specimens exhibited therein did not appear to be of a very high order, and many of them certainly were not calculated to please the European taste. I paid a visit to the menagerie, in which some magnificent tigers are kept. They are sleek and well conditioned, and with two exceptions appear to be amiable and to take their captivity with philosophy. The exceptions danced about their cages in a perfect frenzy on catching sight of a European. My attempts to soothe them were fruitless, and from their unseemly behaviour, I am afraid I left a very bad impression on them.

Within easy distance of Jeypore is the grand city of Delhi, around which cling so many glorious memories. Her ruins, forts, mosques, and palace, her battlefields and wonderful tombs, have been themes for many able pens, and do not need description in these columns. Another short journey, and the city of the *Taj Mahal*, "the dream in marble," one of the fairest, richest, and most marvellous buildings in the world, is reached. For days and weeks the traveller may revel amid the beauties of Agra and Delhi, and yet not exhaust the store. These are the places which have been brought by the Western Rajputana railway into closer communication with Bombay, and persons who have not already visited them cannot do better than take advantage of the facilities afforded by the newly-opened line.

"OURS" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

ROBERTSON'S familiar comedy, "Ours," which once enjoyed great popularity, and even now is appreciated by play-goers, was played at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday evening before a remarkably good audience. The play is not a particularly brilliant one, and the success it has met with is chiefly due to the fact that it contains a strong military element. It is the most singularly disconnected piece of work Mr. Robertson ever produced, and that is saying a great deal. Every schoolboy is, or ought to be, acquainted with the outlines of the story of "Ours," and it will not be necessary for us to repeat them. The character of Hugh Chalcot, the eminent brewer, rich in kindness of heart, good-humoured sarcasm, and this world's goods, was represented by Mr. J. Burton, whose impersonation, on the whole, was very creditable. Mr. Burton somewhat marred his part by a too studied assumption of langour and indifference, and by a too apparent desire to do justice to the aspirates, the use of which may be abused even in their rightful places. Mr. D. Newton, as the gallant young soldier, Angus McAllister, had a tolerably true realisation of his part, and Miss E. Blaine was vivacious and agreeable as Blanche Haye. The versatility of Miss Edith Wilson was revealed in a marked manner during the performance, and as Mary Netley her smart sayings were given with characteristic reality and freshness. It appeared to us, however, that the cooking scene in the wooden-house in the Crimea was exaggerated, and carried to such a length as to become a little tedious. Mr. R. Cowell's representation of Sir Alex. Shendryn showed marks of appreciative study, but he hardly gave sufficient prominence to some of the leading points in the old soldier's character. Miss Nordt's Lady Shendryn was fairly successful, and Mr. Stuart's acting in the character of Sergt. Jones was very effective. The comedy was put upon the stage in a creditable manner, but the march of Angus McAllister's regiment through the streets on its way to the Crimea was not so successful as it ought to have been, on account of some little shortcomings in the musical part of the performance.

Grimault & Co.'s Guarana owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilks, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that the *Guarana* acts "like a charm." "Guarana powders are a certain remedy for the *sick head ache*.—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE last meet was at Andheri. There was a field of twenty, and about eight o'clock, after several blank draws, the line of a jackal was hit upon and a run of over an hour was obtained, ending in a kill on the borders of Vehar lake. The pace was brisk, and the country crossed all that could be desired. Several spills occurred, and at the finish only ten of the field were in. The hunt was declared on all sides to be the best of the season, as similarly good runs ending in the same neighbourhood have never before ended in a kill, the hounds always having had to be called off in consequence of the denseness of the jungle or steepness of the hills. The hounds hunted admirably, and out of sixteen couple that started fourteen couple were in at the death. The next meet is at Mahlakshme, on Wednesday morning.

DINNER TO THE MILITARY PENSIONERS.

DURING recent years it has been the custom in Bombay to invite the military and naval pensioners to an annual treat, usually held on the Oval. The idea of showing to men to whom the State is indebted for faithful and honourable service that they are not entirely forgotten in our midst originated with Dr. Arnot, and being warmly taken up by others, has now become a recognised institution in Bombay. Long ago, when the East India Company sought to encourage colonisation by Englishmen in India, it fixed a liberal scale of pension for such of their soldiers who, upon retiring from the service, elected to make India the country of their adoption; and doubtless the inducement, which still prevails, serves to keep within its shores many married men, with large families probably, who might otherwise find it difficult to make ends meet on the small pension obtaining in the old country. So it comes to pass that as the ranks give off from day to day their superannuated and disabled members, these naturally gravitate towards the least expensive localities all over the country, and find a resting place there. Madras, for instance, as being one of the cheapest parts of India, is densely populated with time-expired British soldiers, and Chunar, in the N.W.P., is also regularly reinforced by these veterans. Indeed, the latter is the settlement *par excellence* of pensioners, to whom it commends itself both on sanitary and economic grounds. But to return to the Oval. Soon after 2 o'clock on Saturday a steadily-increasing stream of visitors kept pouring in. The merry-go-rounds at either end of the grounds forthwith fell into the hands of the children, and the men employed to whirl them round had a hard time of it from 2 to 7 p. m. The Oval wore a very festive appearance. The monster tent in which the table was laid was lavishly decorated, both inside and out, with flags and flowers. Not far from it the royal standard floated in the breeze, and here and there were planted the union jack and other flags. There were three bands in attendance, viz., those of the 4th King's Own, 25th L. I., and the Marine Battalion, and these played in turn throughout the evening. At 5 o'clock the wives and families of the men sat down to cakes and tea; and then there were races for the little ones. Some one made an attempt to get up a dance, but his urgent entreaty that "gentlemen should take their pardners for a polkey" was responded to by three couples only, and this form of amusement soon languished. The pensioners were evidently reserving their energies for the real business of the evening, which came on the programme shortly before 7 o'clock. Upwards of a hundred invitations were issued, and it was clear that most of them were availed of. The dinner, an excellent one, was provided by Messrs. Green and Jarvis, and the men sat down to it in batches, the table not being large enough to accommodate more than about forty at a time. Many of them wore decorations, some two and others three, medals and clasps. Conspicuous among them was a Balaclava hero, sturdier and more robust-looking, in spite of his silver hair, than many a younger man. Dinner was over by 8 o'clock, and before "God save the Queen" was played the men drank the toast of the Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal family, General Aitchison, Dr. Arnot, and others with enthusiastic cheers. Amongst the visitors were Brigadier-General Aitchison, Admiral Gore-Jones, Captain Cooke-Collis, Dr. Hatch, and Captain Mellis. What was nearly proving something of a catastrophe occurred during the dinner. Some of the youngsters, after their manner, had been busy, under cover of the darkness, releasing the pegs to which the staff of the royal standard was tied. Presently the staff began to show signs of intoxication, and eventually fell to the ground with a mighty thud, mowing down in its progress the big drum of the 25th N. I. and a fellow-bandsman. The latter fortunately escaped with a few bruises, but the big drum suffered heavily, having his scalp badly wounded. The man was stunned, but being promptly attended to, recovered in a short time.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 6.

DURING the festive 'Xmas season the Gaekwar's capital was made the converging point for the beauty and fashion of Guzerat; and from the following programme you will perceive that the monotony of the station was for the time being entirely removed.

Thursday, 23rd ultimo.—Lawn-tennis and badminton tournament, 7 a. m. In the evening sports for soldiers. (H. H. the Gaekwar himself distributed the prizes to the winners.)

Friday, 24th ultimo.—Races at 7-30 a. m. In the evening sports in the arena.

Monday, 27th ultimo.—Cheeta-hunt at Mukurpura and breakfast. In the evening lawn-tennis and badminton tournament.

Tuesday, 28th ultimo.—Races at 7-30 a. m. In the evening lawn-tennis and badminton tournament, and dinner and ball at 8 p. m. and pyrotechnic display, which was really magnificent.

There were two prizes given for the winning side at lawn-tennis and three the winning side at badminton by His Highness personally.

The races were got up very suddenly, and therefore several local amateurs had no time to make purchases or get their animals in order. We hope the secretary will, at the next races, make a formal announcement in the leading journals at least a couple of months previous.

The review of the Baroda State troops is likely to come off on the 10th instant.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 6.

THE 83rd County of Dublin Regiment, which was to have marched to Vingorla *en route* to England to-morrow morning, now marches for that port, but its destination will be the Cape. It is a fine regiment, full of old soldiers, and ought to give a good account of the Boers.

The 3rd Regiment Native Infantry came in to-day. I am told the regiment is sickly. We expect the 89th Foot in about a week from Burmah.

A European girl named Kate Bain is missing from here. She disappeared on the morning of the 30th December from her uncle's quarters. Her uncle is Staff Sergeant Bryant, of the 83rd Regiment, and she was living with him and Mrs. Bryant. From what I can learn, Kate Bain had been some six years in the convent here, and last November her mother (an army school mistress with the 17th Foot, at Nusserabad) directed her sister, Mrs. Bryant, to take her daughter out of the convent, and to let her go with the 83rd to Bombay, whence she was to be sent on to join her mother. The convent authorities refused to give her up until the Cantonment Magistrate was applied to. Eventually, however, without any judicial proceedings, the nuns surrendered her. On the 30th December Kate Bain left her uncle's to go to mass at 5-30 a.m. She was seen entering the Roman Catholic chapel half an hour later: since which she has not been heard of. At the convent the lady superior denies all knowledge of her. So does Father Waldman, the priest. I am given to understand the magistrates have blocked every road. And so the case stands at present. The girl has been well-educated, and is very clever, being a particularly good musician. She is very fair, with light hair and blue eyes, with a slight cast in them. Her age is 16 years either this or next month.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, DEC. 24.

AT last heavy rains have fallen, and what at one time threatened to be a famine has now assumed the form of an abundant harvest. The whole country appears like a vast cultivated plain after its somewhat deserted aspect of a few months previous. Prices already are tending downwards for cereals and other edible seeds.

A case of slavery was dealt with by the Resident a week ago. The slave was freed, and his owner sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs.100. This is the first case, which, no doubt, accounts for the slight punishment awarded. The prisoner, a Hydrabadee merchant, has been transported to Bassidore, the penal settlement in the Gulf, to work out the term.

Colonel Ross paid an official visit to Bahrein in the Patrick Stewart, and returned yesterday. The weather was heavy, and strong rain, accompanied with wind, was falling when the steamer endeavoured to come to her anchorage off the Residency. She grounded, and the waves and wind almost capsized the vessel. This is a clear case of recklessness on the part of those concerned, as pilots could have been procured in very little time to bring her in. I may mention that all navy vessels engage the services of these men, and it is very difficult to conceive why they were dispensed with in this instance. My informants in regard to the pilot were some of the bystanders watching the vessel aground.

Bushire is gradually rising into an important port. A new firm of merchants, Messrs. Muir and Co., have settled down, and promise extensive business. Agencies are being opened up at Shiraz, Teheran, and Ispahan, and there is to be a line of steamers in opposition to those already running, both on Indian and home lines. This will give a great impetus to the trade of the port.

"I compliment you for your *Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime*. I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked *with diseases of the lungs and liver*. It outvies every other preparation of the day.
J. H. LANG, Medical Doctor,
Lake Keilambete, Zerang, Victoria."

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can a Government employé coming under the Fifty-five Year Act be sued by his juniors for difference of pay, if by fasifying his age has deprived them of their promotion for a time? What steps should be taken by the

Jan. 7. JUNIOR.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Quarterly Meeting, New Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, 25th L. I. Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Ours," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Maharanee (s), from Calcutta. 8th:—Chinsura (s), Calcutta; Abyssinia (s), Bussorah; Teddington (s), Tyne. Yesterday:—Hurworth (s), Newcastle; Lutchmy, Allepey.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th:—Nyanza (s), to Zanzibar; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee; Ancona (s), Southampton; Ashbrooke (s), Calcutta; Athens (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 p. m.:—

March	The American War	Kuhner.
Overture	Ferdinand Cortez	Spontini.
Waltz	The Distant Shore	D'Albert.
Aria	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Quadrille	Fatinitza	Suppe.
Galop	Cleopatra	D'Albert.

HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opens to-day, on the termination of the Christmas vacation.

ERRATA.—In our review of the Berar education report the result should be 5·4, and not 54 per cent., as stated by our P. D., which makes an immense difference.

TIGER-SHOOTING.—We hear that Mr. L. Walsh, who is at present spending a few days at Khandalla, has succeeded in bagging a tiger ten miles from that station. The tiger measures from head to tail 9 ft. 8 inches.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Hindoo lad named Succaram Gunnoo was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing sundry gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 74, belonging to Mukla, woman. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

EXAMINATION.—An examination committee, composed as under, will assemble at the mess-house 21st N. I. at 11 a.m. to-day for examination of the undermentioned candidates in Hindustani, lower standard:—2nd Lieut. C. Trittan, 4th Regiment, Surgeon P. D. Pank, and Mr. J. W. Aspinwall.

THE RECENT ARREST OF PARSEE GENTLEMEN AT PARELL.—This matter is being personally inquired into by Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, who on Saturday last deemed it necessary to suspend three other native policemen who were implicated in the affair. The case is still undergoing investigation.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Upper Mahim on view of the body of Dwarkee, woman, aged 74 years, who was accidentally drowned in a quarry hole at that locality, into which deceased had fallen while in the act of drawing water. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of John Sebastian Fernandes. Deceased was a toddy-drawer, who met with an accident on the 4th instant by falling off a cocoanut-tree at Lower Mahim, and died from the effects of the injuries he thereby sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

THE LATE LIEUT. WESTENRA.—We learn that the father of the late Lieut. the Hon'ble R. H. Westenra, of the 9th Lancers, has telegraphed to Government from England, and has obtained sanction for the removal of the remains of the deceased officer from the Sewree cemetery to England by the first troopship leaving Bombay, and that the work of exhumation and other measures for conveying the body to England have been entrusted to Messrs. J. T. T. Brown and Co., undertakers of this city.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ancona, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed on Saturday last for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieutenant W. R. Hyslop, Mrs. Dyer and 4 children, Mr. Wm. Blatchford, Mr. E. Robinson, Colonel J. S. Tait.
For Brindisi—Major H. C. Marsh and Mr. S. S. Grant.

H. M'S. TROOPSHIPS.

THE following troops are expected to arrive at Bombay in H. M.'s troopship Serapis on the 28th instant:—

DRAFTS.

9th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Captain 1, sergeants 2, rank and file 185.

15th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Field officer 1, subaltern 1, sergeants 2, drummers 1, rank and file 111.

22nd Foot, 2nd Battalion—Captain 1, subalterns 2, sergeants 3, drummer 1, rank and file 252.

51st Foot—Sergeants 2, drummer, 1, rank and file 180.

67th Foot—Sergeants 2, drummers, rank and file 101.

Various corps—Field officers 2, captains 4, subalterns 3, staff 3.

The families of the 77th Regiment, numbering 27 women and 36 children, are also on board the Serapis.

H. M's. troopship Crocodile, after embarking the 92nd Highlanders at Bombay, will sail on or about the 14th instant for Natal, calling at Vingorla for the 83rd Regiment.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES FOR NATAL.

HER MAJESTY's troopship Euphrates, Captain H. Hand, will sail to-morrow (11th inst.) for Natal with 50 officers and 1,263 men. The following is the list of officers:—

Lt-Col G C B Luck, 15th Hussars	Qr-mr S Staniland, 15th Hussars
Surg-Maj W Cherry, Med. Dept	Vet-Surg C W Gillard, 15th Hussars
Surg-Major J A Scott, Med Dept	Lt H R Mends, 2-60th Rifles
Lt-Col J Algar, 2-60th Foot	Lt J H Sewell, 15th Hussars
Major D S Pemberton, R A	Lt R C Wilson, 2-60th Rifles
Major and Pay-master R Sheeby, 15th Hussars	Vet-Surg J P Adams, Vet Dept
Surg-Major J Barker, Med Dept	Lt W W Garnet Botfield, R A
Major W G Byron, 2-60th Rifles	Lt H Daly, 15th Hussars
Surg-Major H Cornish, Med Dept	Lt H Lovett, 2-60th Rifles
Major H Langtry, 15th Hussars	Lt W Burke, 15th Hussars
Capt G L Farmer, 2-60th Rifles	Lt H D Banks, 2-60th Rifles
Surg R W Mapleton, Med Dept	Lt Lord W Fitzgerald, 2-60th Rifles
Captain H Hall, 15th Hussars	Lt H M Campbell, R A
Surg J A Gramley, Med Dept	Lt A Davidson, 2-60th Rifles
Capt R Chalmer, 2-60th Rifles	Lt R E Golightly, 2-60th Rifles
Capt F H Beck, 15th Hussars	Lt the Hon A Mannering, 15th Hussars
Capt W Tilden, 2-60th Rifles	Lt A C Colwell, R A
Capt G D Sullivan, 15th Hussars	Lt B M Hamilton, 2-15th Foot
Capt J Blackwood Price, 2-60th Rifles	Lt E S Worstley, 2-60th Rifles
Capt H Marsham, 2-60th Rifles	Lt R Couper, 2-60th Rifles
Capt A G Holland, 15th Hussars	2nd Lt H E Pocklington, 15th Hussars
Capt C M Western, R A	2nd Lt J R Garden, 15th Hussars
Capt Astell, 2-60th Rifles	2nd Lt P Coke, 15th Hussars
Vet-Surg G Durant, Vet Dept	2nd Lt Lord G Twekesbury, 2-60th Rifles
	2nd Lt T DeCrespigny, 15th Hussars
	2nd Lt C G Manners, 15th Hussars

A CRISIS AT KABUL.

ALTHOUGH the excitement caused by the rumoured assassination of Abdurrahman has long since passed away, and Afghan affairs have not lately been much regarded, it may still be of interest to relate what really occurred in Kabul in the early days of October last. It should be understood that at the end of September intrigues by the adherents of the Shere Ali family were very rife, and it seemed as if an outbreak might occur at any moment. The chief movers were the mother of Yakub Khan and the mother of Ibrahim Khan a Barukzai prince, now a refugee in India. Ibrahim is half-brother of Yakub Khan and was extensively employed by the British in their relations with the tribes. These women had induced the notorious mullah Khalil, and 400 other mullahs from the neighbourhood of Jellalabad and Lalpura, to visit Kabul and stir up the fanaticism of the people. At the same time the Momund chiefs, with large retinues, also visited the city, and as the most powerful of them are all friendly to Yakub Khan's cause, they willingly joined in the plots of Yakub's mother. Many other tribal chiefs were in Kabul, nominally to pay their respects to Abdurrahman, and their retinues altogether amounted to some 6,000 armed men. These filled the bazaars and swarmed through the city; while the mullaas went howling through the streets like dervishes, their followers cutting down all who did not bow down before them. Mullah Khalil's mode of procedure with Abdurrahman was a curious one; he seems to have demanded a lakh of rupees as the price of his allegiance, threatening the Ameer that if the money were not paid, he would raise a revolt in the Jellalabad Valley, where he had great power. The Ameer felt himself strong enough to refuse, but grew daily more uneasy as news was brought to him of the efforts made by Yakub Khan's mother to cause an insurrection in the city. As the old lady had large stores of gold tillahs she could bribe the chiefs freely, and she also trusted greatly to the efforts of the mullahs. It was at last thoroughly believed in city that a revolt would take place, and Badshah Khan of Kunar and other chiefs requested leave from the Ameer to start for their homes before the storm should burst. This was refused, and on the 3rd of October it seemed as if the signal had been given for the rising, for four Andaris of one of Abdurrahman's regiments were attacked as they entered the Chundaul quarter, and were killed in the streets. The Ameer had rather carelessly been absenting himself from the Bala Hissar, an *amour* being the cause of his absence; but he now returned at once within its walls, and his anxiety as to what was about to occur is reported as great. Still the revolt did not declare itself, but the excitement increased again a few days later, when Mahomed

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Jan with 400 horsemen and 600 cavalry rode into Kabul. The people turned out and lined the housetops and thronged the streets, the greatest enthusiasm being displayed at his approach. He was hailed as a *pi*, a saint, the saviour of his country, and women are said to have held up their children crying out :—"Look upon his face! It is the face of a God." His followers soon came into collision with some of the Ameer's soldiers, swords were drawn, and a street fight began. Matter's again looked serious for the Ameer's interests, but Mahomed Jan had not yet been won over to declare himself openly a patirzan of Yakub's mother, and he interfered, withdrew his men, and put a stop to the quarrel. He then waited upon the Ameer, paid his respects, and was most affably received. Kabul became tranquil again after all this disturbance, but in the meantime news had spread of a great outbreak in the city, and the tribes turned out on the Khyber route, stopped all travellers, and began plundering the *kafilas*. Hence it was that no letters reached Peshawur for so many days and all trade was stopped. Letters were eventually sent over the Shuturgardun to Kohat, and reached their destination in India safely. The tribes which were particularly obnoxious during this excitement were the Khuggianis, who blocked the road between Gundamuk and Jellalabad, and the Shinwaris, who raided down between Dakka and Lundi Khana. This is the story of so-called *emeute* in Kabul: there was never anything beyond street fighting, however much the intrigues of Yakub's mother may have made a serious revolt possible; and the assassination of the Ameer was merely invented in the bazaars of Jellalabad and Lalpura, as giving point to the various stories told.—*Pioneer*.

BENGAL.

COOK AND ROBERTS IN CALCUTTA.—In Roberts' and Cook's first game in Calcutta, the game was called at the interval, Cook 501, Roberts 416, the ball of the former being left in position for the spot, when the opponents laid down their cues for the interval. On resumption of play, Cook continued and did not cease till he had scored a further 75. On the game being called Roberts 435, Cook 620, the latter pulled together a further 137 including 26 spots, following this also on Roberts failing to score with a further 42 including 9 spots. Here his opponent appeared to awake to his position as he followed with a break of 45 including 14 spots and a little later, starting at 480, Roberts advanced to 854, making a break of 374 the largest of the evening, including 108 spots. Cook followed after a failure to score on both sides with a break of 123 bringing him up to 931, his play including 14 spots, when a fresh shot interfered causing the breaking of the balls. Roberts entered at 854, but failing to score, Cook recommenced at 931 and reached 996, when he failed at an apparently easy cannon. His opponent, taking advantage of this, played with great care, and starting at 855 did not put down his cue till he had completed the game, his break of 145 including 43 spots at the five games of pyramids which followed, Cook scored 3, and Roberts 2.

MADRAS.

THE ADJUTANCY OF THE M. V. GUARDS.—Major E. C. P. Pigott, Adjutant and instructor of Musketry of the Madras Volunteer Guards, having obtained the Commandantship of the Poonamallee Depot, will take up his new appointment about the 1st proximo; and Captain Tickell, of Her Majesty's 77th Regiment of Foot, now stationed at Fort St. George, will succeed him as Adjutant and Instructor of Musketry of the Volunteers.

THE DEPARTURE OF SIR N. CHAMBERLAIN.—We have been requested to say that a meeting will be held in the Strangers' Room at the Club, at 6-30 p. m., on Saturday next, the 8th instant, for the purpose of considering in what way Madras society can best signalize the departure of Sir Neville and Lady Chamberlain for England. Sir Neville and lady Chamberlain have made many sincere friends in Madras, who are most anxious that the termination of His Excellency's tour of command in this Presidency should be marked in some substantial manner. We have only to mention the fact, and we feel sure that the meeting will be largely attended.—*Madras Mail.*

THE RUMPA REBELLION.—We hear that a telegram has been received announcing the fact that the Rumpa district is still in a disturbed state, and that, for causes not stated, a fresh rebellion has broken out. It is to be hoped that the present administration will display more energy, more promptitude, and more unity of action in putting down what, during the two years of the late regime, cost much money, the loss of precious lives and prestige. Mr. H. E. Sullivan, of the Board of Revenue, in a memorandum which has not been published for the information of the public, after a patient and close enquiry on the spot as to the causes that have brought about this disturbance, has stated in emphatic language that much blame is due to the extortionate proceedings of the tax collectors, and the inefficiency, remissness, and other "negligence and ignorance" of the police force there. The people in the disturbed districts have, it is stated, been oppressed and overborne by tyrannous acts. According to the old proverb the trodden worm will turn, and it is natural that people under such conditions should revolt against the existing state of things.—*Madras Standard.*

RELIGIOUS INTOFERANCE.—A correspondent writes to a Madras paper, to "record an awkward occurrence in the quiet station of Coimbatore. This town, in addition to the Church of All Saints and the London Mission Chapel, has a kind of meetinghouse or Gospel Hall used by the Plymouth Brethren. The Mission congregation and the Plymouthists, for some years past, have held united meetings during the week of universal prayer, but recently the harmony of this arrangement has been seriously disturbed. The missionaries have been debarred from holding any meeting in the Gospel Hall. The cause of offence being this: a Unitarian Minister gave a lecture in the High School and a number of educated Hindu gentlemen, together with some of the scholars, and the Missionaries attended the lecture. At its close the Rev. Mr. Hooker expressed his pleasure in listening to the address, thereby bringing down upon his devoted head the wrath of the "Brethren," who refused him permission to conduct a service for which he had been publicly announced and refused to give any reason to the people who were assembled to listen to the rev. gentleman.

THE GUNPOWDER FACTORY.—The fact that Col. Childers is being removed to Bengal gives colour to the rumour that the Madras Gunpowder Factory is to be abolished; but we still hesitate to credit the report. Apart from the advantage of having gunpowder manufactured at different parts of the country in case of interrupted communication, the Madras Factory is so specially suited in its surroundings for the work it is required to do, that it would be a great pity to abolish it. In fact, only a veritable passion for concentration would suggest such a thing. The powder manufactured in the Factory at Madras, after being carefully tested by competent authorities, has been pronounced to be of a very superior description; so it cannot be that the removal of the Factory is in view of any improvement in the quality of the manufacture. Nor does it seem that the transfer would meet the ends of economy, for only recently a large expenditure was incurred in adding to the buildings comprising the premises in which the operations of the Factory are carried on, and this large outlay will have been needlessly incurred if the premises are to be given up.—*Madras Times.*

ROW BETWEEN HUSSARS AND SAPPERS AT BANGALORE.

THE usually quiet portion of the Cantonment where the Sappers and Miners are quartered was the scene of a disturbance on the evening of New Year's Day, a disturbance which might have developed into much larger proportions but for the timely intervention of the military authorities. The fracas is viewed at present with such gravity that steps will, we believe, be taken to punish the delinquents to which end a military Court of Inquiry will assemble during the present week.

The actual cause of the braw has, as far we have been able to learn not been acertained; but is said that it arose frome a Sergeant of the Hussars striking a "Recruit Boy" of the Sappers and Miners across the back with his cane in endeavouring to keep back the crowd which pressed to see the race that was then being run between Coporal Tringham, 14th Hussars, and Serjeant Harrison, of the Sappers and Miners. Incensed at this indignity to one of their men, the sepoys of the Sappers, who were all in plain clothes, hemmed in the Sergeant of Hussars after the race was over, vowing that they would not be pacified till they saw him a prisoner in their guard-room. The Serjeant, on his part, protested against such a proceeding, argung that if he had committed any offence it was one for the cognizance of a Police Court. In vain the Serjeant expostulated; the tide of men—and the race appears to have drawn the greater portion of the Sappers from their Lines—bore him away. At this stage the Serjeant's comrades—all Hussar men—broke through the crowd which surrounded him and, using their canes rather freely, soon released him, and obliged his captors to seek the cover of their barracks, from which they shortly afterwards issued armed with granite stones and sticks. The Hussars then beat a hasty retreat to the road leading to the Ulsoor Tank, where they stopped to meet their assailants, who came rushing down on them. The leading Sapper's onward career was arrested by a well-directed stone from one of the Hussars, which hitting him on his bare head, had the effect of checking the rush of the remainder, who, finding themselves foiled at this point, changed their course, and rushed wildly down the road which leads to the 67th Barracks, to maul and ill-treat the stragglers of their opponents, if they met any. They had not gone far when they came upon a Private of the Hussars who, pressed by his pursuers, had sought shelter in one of the villas; but was soon dragged forth hatless and with one of his knees bleeding, occasioned by the rude handling he underwent in the hands of his irate pursuers, from whose grasp he was released by Lieut. Stanton, 14th Hussars, and was conveyed to his barracks in that officer's carriage.

While all this was being enacted on this part of the road, further down a sadder spectacle met the gaze. Posted between two sepoys, who wore the uniform of the Sappers, walked a Private of the Hussars, his face stained with blood, his right cheek and head exhibiting ugly gashes, apparently caused by the granite stones which the Sappers used. We have since heard that the name of this soldier is Gould, and that he is at present a patient in the Hussar Hospital, undergoing treatment for the injuries to which we have referred. It is now that Lieutenants Emery and King, 14th Hussars, came on the scene. The intelligence of the row had spread like wild fire, and these officers on hearing of the predicament in which their men were placed, lost no time in riding to their rescue.

Still further down the road another melancholy sight was witnessed. Sergeant Mason of the Hussars was being brought along as a prisoner by two Sappers; his lower lip exhibiting a nasty gash, from which blood poured profusely, while one of his hands seemed to have been badly injured. He was going home in a carriage with Private Samson after witnessing the race, in which he seemed not to have taken an active part, when he was assailed by the mob and dragged from his carriage, Samson sharing in the same delicate attentions. Like Private Gould's, Sergeant Mason's injuries were of so serious character that he had to be sent to the Hussar Hospital, where he is at present a patient.

Major-General Payn has, we hear, been so concerned about the condition of these two men that he paid the Hussar Hospital a visit last Monday morning, and made kind enquiries as to the state of their health.

Put on the defensive, us the Hussar men certainly were, it was but natural that they should meet force with force; and thus it fell out that some of their native assailants were badly injured, necessitating their admission into the Sapper Hospital, where they are now undergoing treatment.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

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THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1870

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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GEORGE EDWARD EVANS, of Singapore, Official Assignee, has been appointed TRUSTEE of the property of the bankrupts. The Court has appointed the PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the bankrupts to take place at Singapore, on the 17th day of January, 881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
ALL PERSONS having in their POSSESSION any of the EFFECTS of the bankrupts must DELIVER them to the Trustee, and all DEBTS due to the bankrupts must be PAID to the Trustee.
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Do. do.	40 "	" 6 8	"

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Bill Hooks.
Digging Forks.
Phosphatic Manure.
Ladies' Tools, in sets.
Trowels of assorted sizes.
SEEDS! SEEDS!!
both assorted and in Carter's hermetically sealed boxes, in complete collections, at
REDUCED PRICES! REDUCED PRICES!!
Vegetable Seeds ....Rs. 2
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Mango Grafts of very best description can be sent securely packed to any part of India.
PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WACHTER & CO. (EPERNAY),
CHAMPAGNE SHIPPERS
TO HER MAJESTY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE QUEEN, THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
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"Amongst the many brands of Champagne, good, bad, and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk can be run in ordering it. This is the case with the Wine of WACHTER & Co., of Epernay, which has of late been so patronised by Royalty that it may fairly claim to be called Royal Wine."—MORNING POST.

NOTICE. THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS THREE TIMES A WEEK.
Price credit......Rs. 58 per doz. qts. Rs. 61 for 2 doz. pts.
" cash ...... " 55-8 " " 58-8 "

IMPORTED SOLELY BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
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Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

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UPRIGHT AND HORIZONTAL IRON FRAME PIANOS.
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Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments of every description.
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
IRON PIANOS BY ALL THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

Appointed Agents for the following makers:
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SMITH ORGAN COY.'S (Boston) AMERICAN ORGANS.
Illustrated Catalogues free by post on application.
SOUNDY & CO., MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS
GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
AT
NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.
C. MARCKS & CO.
September, 1880.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WATCHMAKERS.
Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

JEWELLERS.
A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils &c., &c., a fine assortment.

OPTICIANS.
Agents Eureka Spectacles and Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100; Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

ENGRAVERS.
All work executed on the premises by a thoroughly competent workman. Initials, Monograms, and Coats-of-Arms neatly and tastefully engraved on Stone and Metal.

CHAINMAKERS.
Chains made to order in most of our patterns in Indian Gold. Catalogues sent post free We guarantee the Chains made by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

AMONGST the social obserxances of Christmas and the New Year the interchange of Presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our Constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent Imports have special reference to articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

INTENDING PURCHASERS
are respectfully solicited to pay our Show-Room a visit and inspect our large collection of Novelties, many of which have never before been seen in Bombay.

OUR STOCK CMPRISES
JEWELLERY
of every description, of the latest fashion and design, and all the Novelties recently produced in the best Home and Foreign markets.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
Watches in Gold and Silver, of every description; Clocks and Time-pieces, in marble, wood, and gilt, in leather cases.

ELECTRO-PLATE.
We would draw particular attention to our large and varied stock of Electro-plate. The Lambeth Faience by Doulton and Stiff and Blue Splash Ware are amongst the latest novelties, and are very much in use in England.
AS ALSO
Fancy Articles in Plush, in the new colours, Peacock Blue, &c.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, ETC., TO HIS EXCELLANCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
NOV. 27, 1880.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

COATS.		Rs. a.	
Black Alpaca	from	2 15	each
Coloured Alpaca	"	4 14	"
Black Serge	"	4 12	"
Fancy Cashmere	"	5 15	"
Diagonals	"	12 12	"
Alpaca Overcoats	"	11 8	"
Dress (black superfine cloth)	"	11 14	"
WAISTCOATS.			
Black Cloth	from	3 8	"
White Marsala (single-breasted)	"	1 8	"
" " (double ")	"	1 12	"
TROWSERS.			
Cashmere	from	4 4	pr yd
Black (superfine cloth)	"	7 14	"
White Duck	"	0 14	"
SUITS.			
Blue Serge Coat and Trowsers	from	9 4	suit
Blue Serge Coat, Trowsers, and Vest	"	11 14	"
Figured Diagonal Coat, Trowsers, and Vest	"	24 8	"
MATERIALS IN GREAT QUANTITIES.			
Trowserings	from	1 6	pr yd
Black Serge	"	1 6	"
Blue "	"	1 2	"
Ulster Cloths (double width)	"	2 14	"
Coatings	"	2 2	"
Flannel Sleeping Suits	"	7 12	suit
Oxford	"	1 12	"
UMBRELLAS.			
Alpaca	from	2 12	each
Silk	"	3 12	"

SHIRTS AND UNDER VESTS.		Rs. a.	
Flannel Colored Shirts	from	4 12	each
Oxford Cloth	"	0 14	"
Regatta	"	1 15	"
Longcloth	"	2 4	"
" extra quality / Linen Cuffs and Fronts	"	3 4	"
Vests (under)	"	1 2	"
HOSIERY IN ALL SIZES AND PRICES.			
Braces	from	0 11	pr pr.
" Extra quality	"	1 4	"
Linen Collars, (Shakespeare)	"	3 6	doz
" Cuffs	"	0 9	pr pr
HATS AND CAPS.			
Tweed Hats	from	1 14	each
Hard Felt, all shapes	"	2 0	"
Soft " "	"	3 4	"
Pith Helmets	"	2 8	"
Helmets, Townsend Patent	"	5 12	"
" Round Brimmed	"	4 15	"
Terai Hats	"	6 4	"
Silk, Tall	"	8 8	"
BOOTS.			
Calf Spring Side	from	5 8	pr pr.
Kid Walking	"	8 12	"
Dress (Patent front)	"	8 12	"
Canvas Boots	"	2 15	"
SHOES.			
Calf	from	2 15	pr pr.
Kid Walking	"	5 8	"

CANVAS SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
WASHING TIES, AND GREAT VARIETIES OF SILK SCARVES, BOWS, &c., &c.

BOYS CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, COLLARS, &c., IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS.
ORDERS EXECUTED WITH GREAT CARE AND PROMPTITUDE

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS,

HAVE just RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER of SORTS, bought in the best markets by our Mr. DUNNETT, who has had a practical experience of over 16 years in the trade.

Also a ready-made stock of BOOTS and SHOES, SADDLERY, etc.

As we profess to be Bootmakers and Saddlers only, we are able to devote the requisite attention to each department that is necessary to place us in a position to defy comparison in the Presidency as to style, quality, fit, and durability.

Constituents favouring us with any orders may rely on having prompt execution, combined with excellent workmanship, both departments being under the practical supervision of English Foremen.

Our celebrated Field or Elcho Boots are now well-known, not only in the Presidency, but throughout India, owing to the great number having been used in Afghanistan and the Frontier; mentioned and recommended by the special correspondent to the *Times of India* from Kandahar, who says: "The boot known as the 'Field' Boot is also excellent. DUNNETT, of Bombay, makes them well." They are most suitable for Riding, Hunting, Shooting, or District wear.

PRICE-LIST—GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES:

Patent, Enamelled, or Calf, Military Regulation-mounted Boots	Rs. 30 to 35
Dress Wellingtons, guaranteed to fit with spur-boxes	" 30 to 35
Butcher or Riding Boots, in either Brown or Black Leather, carefully sevn	" 25 to 35
Our celebrated Elcho or Field Boots, in either Brown or Black Leather, strongly made	" 30 to 35
Calf Regulation Wellingtons, with spur-boxes, highly finished	" 27 to 30
Patent Leather Military Dress Boots	Rs. 14 to 16
Calf or Parade Boots	" 14 to 16
Patent Golosh Kid-top Dress Boots	" 14 to 16
Calf " " Walking Boots	" 14 to 16
Shooting Boots in Brown or Black, Plain or Grained Leather	" 16 to 18
Dress Shoes, Oxford Flap or Bow	" 10 to 12
Calf Walking Shoes, any cut	" 10 to 12
Deck or Canvas Shoes	" 4½ to 10
Racquet Shoes	" 7½ to 10
Slippers	" 4½ to 6½

The above are all manufactured of the best English and French Leather only. We make Racquet Shoes to measure and re-sole with india-rubber, making old Shoes as new, at Rs. 4 per pair.

WILKINSON and KIDD'S famed Hunting Saddles, from 7 to 9 lbs., mounted, always kept in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
BOOT & SHOE-MAKERS, SADDLERS & HARNESS-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned has OPENED an AGENCY in Bombay; and will receive Indents for all kinds of Continental Goods. Indents carefully and promptly executed. Samples for inspection at 30, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.
W. H. NEBEL.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAD, PARIS, 1878.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.
SALE OF PROPERTY AT THE CITY JUDGE'S COURT, BARODA.
(Seal of the City Judge's Court.)
Original suit No. 60 of 1878-79,—In the City Judge's Court, Baroda
GANGADHER YESHWANT, owner of the firm of Gopalrao Mairal..........................Plaintiff
JAVERI BHAICHUND VARDHAMAN..........................Defendant.

WHEREAS the said plaintiff, on the 22nd day of November, 1879, obtained a decree against the said defendant for the sum of Rs. 4,75,358-10-6, to be realised first from the undermentioned property, which has been pledged to the said Plaintiff, and the residue, if there be any, from any other property belonging to the defendant.
This is to give NOTICE that the said property so peldged will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 A. M. on the 25th day of January, 1881, at the Court of the City Judge, unless the said debtor pay into the said court the said sum of Rs. 4,75,358-10-6, or unless the said decree-holder certify to the said court that he has been satisfied.
It is hereby further notified that the sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the property specified:—
4 Pearl necklaces of various sizes, some with emeralds, rubies, and brilliants interwoven.
1 A gold ring set with a large white brilliant.
4 Brilliant and emerald earings.
1 Head ornament set with numerous white, large and beautiful brilliants.
2 Large gold bangles set with diamonds.
4 Sirpechs of various sizes set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies.
3 Valuable diamond necklaces of differnnt sizes and beautiful design.
1 Very big diamond necklace consisting of nearly 187 big pieces of white Parab diamond.
1 Some loose pearls and emeralds.
ANANDRAO S. BARVI,
Acting City Judge.
Dated this 25th day of November, 1880.
Durkhast No. 42 of 1879-80.—(Mohor of the Court.)
True copy.—PURUSHOTAM R. PARKHI.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands. LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
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CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
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FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.
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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
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BOMBAY BRANCH: 12, RAMPART ROW.
UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy holders.
ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000
INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.
GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in STETTIN.
CAPITAL......................Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... " 4,50,000
THE "HANSEATIC" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in HAMBURG, CAPITAL.................. M. 60,00,000
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Ships in Harbour, on most favourable terms.

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LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in PARIS (Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL..............................Rs. 25,00,000.
GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY and FORTUNA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY in BERLIN, CAPITAL.....................Rs. 45,00,000.
THE "ITALIA" in GENOA (Italy), LIMITED, and the "HELVETIA" in ST. GALL (Switzerland), LIMITED, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Reserve Fund Rs. 9,20,000.)...............Rs. 72,00,000.
THE MANNHEIM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in MANNHEIM (Germany), CAPITAL Rs. 30,00,000.
THE "AGRIPPINA" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in COLOGNE, (Germany) Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL.................M. 30,00,000
All facilities and most favourable terms.
SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
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FIRE RISKS
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claim.
The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c. apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SATARA MUNICIPAL LOAN.
NOTICE.
WITH reference to Government Notification No. 3,335, dated 2nd December, 1879, published at page 912 of the *Government Gazette* of the 4th December, 1879, on the subject of the SATARA WATER WORKS LOAN FOR Rs. 3,00,000, the undersigned hereby invites SEALED TENDERS for the FIRST INSTALMENT of the LOAN, namely, for the sum of Rs. 1,00,000.
Repayment of the Loan will be secured by the Municipal Revenues of the Town of Satara.
The Loan is to bear interest at such rates (not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum) as may be tendered for, and is to be repaid by consecutive half-yearly instalments of Rs. 11,500 each, inclusive of interest.
FORMS of TENDER and further PARTICULARS can be obtained, free of charge, from the undersigned or from Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.
Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned at Satara up to 5 p. m. of the 31st day of January next. No tenders below par, or made at a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent., will be considered. The undersigned does not bind the Municipal Commissioners of Satara to accept the lowest or any tender.
Notification of accepted tenders will be made on or before the 10th day of February following. No notification will be made to persons whose tenders are not accepted.
The sanction of the Governor-General in Council has been duly accorded to the raising of the Loan.
T. H. STEWART,
Collector and President, Satara Municipality.
Collector's Office, Satara, 20th day of December, 1880.

LIFE
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY
10 ANNAS WEEKLY.
Each Number of LIFE contains a Highly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPIE.
The following Portraits have already appeared, and can be had on application to Messrs COOPER & Co., Bombay:—
Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, The Countess Grosvenor, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountes Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvagh, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Pullen, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.
The following Pictures have appeared:—
The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

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A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.
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Contains Social, Musical, Literary, and Critical Notes of the Week by the best Writers.
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Has Special Contributors in the chief Capitals of Europe and America, whose contributions are both instructive and amusing.
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A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.
For Terms of Subscription apply to COOPER & Co., BOMBAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.
CAPITAL Rs. 12,00,000,
(with power to increase)
IN 48,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 EACH,
Of which 33,000 are now offered to the Public.
Rs. 5 payable on application; Rs. 10 payable on allotment.
Balance as required at discretion of the Directors.

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FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq. (of Messrs. C. and F. Dinshawjee), Director of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited.
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(With power to add to their number.)
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PROSPECTUS.
THE "KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited," is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working mining rights situated in the now celebrated Colar District of Mysore, and also for the purpose of carrying on the usual operations of Gold-Mining in India, more especially by means of crushing and utilising the quartz and extracting Gold and other minerals therefrom.

The mining rights to be immediately acquired by the Company extend over a block of land containing about one square mile. A special report on this block has been obtained from Mr. John Harris, Mining Engineer, and it will be seen that this report, which is annexed, is of a very encouraging nature. It shows that the property is situated about 10 miles east of Bangalore on the Mysore plateau and within 8 miles of the Colar Road station, that a good road is in course of construction to within a short distance of the Company's land to which it can easily be extended in a short time and at a moderate cost. The many special advantages of the Colar Gold Fields include a climate healthy for Europeans, an abundant supply of cheap labour, and the proximity of a direct railway to the coast. Timber and fuel can be obtained to an unlimited extent at moderate prices, and there is an ample supply of water for mining purposes. A further most important point is that the title is declared by the vendors to be unexceptionable. The mining rights will be acquired by the Company direct from the Colar Concessionaires who derive them from the Mysore Government. These mining rights will be absolutely secured to the Company for the unexpired period of a term of 30 years (less ten days), subject to the payment of a small land tax and a royalty on the nett proceeds of the Gold. This royalty, which will never exceed 5 per cent. on the value of the Gold raised, will only be charged by the Mysore Government in the event of the British Government deciding to impose a similar tax in British territory. At present the British Government do not make any such charge, nor is it likely they will do so for some time to come.

The purchase-money is seven-and-a-half lakhs, half to be paid in cash and half in shares, and it is believed that the remaining capital of the Company, viz., four-and-a-half lakhs, will be ample for the successful working of the property. The vendors are to satisfy out of the said purchase-money the claims of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. and Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., for their services in promoting the Company and negotiating the sale.

The various Mining Engineers, who have visited the Colar Gold Fields, have, without any exception, reported on them most favourably, as likely to yield a very profitable return on any reasonable amount of capital invested. It will be seen from Mr. Harris's Report that there is every reason to believe that the land to be acquired by this Company is of great mineral value, and that it is fully equal to any of the adjacent blocks recently taken up by the Mysore, Madras, and other Companies;—That the purchase-money is moderate is best proved by the fact that only last month the Madras Company received and accepted an offer of £60,000 *for half a mile* of their land (which is adjacent to the block to be acquired by this company), having previously sold the other *half mile for* £30,000, while the block of land containing the Ooregum Mine consisting of only *two-fifths* of a square mile has recently been sold in London for £75,000. If, therefore, the Company should hereafter desire to sub-sell or sub-lease a portion of their land, there is reason to suppose that they will be able to do so at a handsome profit. The high premium at which the Mysore Company's shares have been recently quoted affords a further proof of the favourable view taken by English investors with regard to the future of Gold Mining in Mysore.

That Gold can be extracted from quartz in paying quantities in the Mysore Gold Fields is now an established fact. The Ooregum Gold Mining Company, Limited (see plan attached to Mr. Harris's Report), have just completed the execution of their machinery, and a crushing of 41 *tons of quartz produced* 40 *ounces of Gold*. Such an outturn cannot fail to result in the payment of dividends that should satisfy the most sanguine expectations.

It is of course evident, as regards the present and all other Mining undertakings in Southern India, that the extent of their success cannot be gauged until proved by the actual result of operations; but the statement above made in para. 5 regarding the experience of the Ooregum Gold Mining Company, Limited, rests upon authority believed to be unimpeachable.

Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. have consented to act as Agents to the Company in Madras, and their intimate connection with Colar Gold Fields affords the best possible guarantee that the local interest of the Company will be most carefully looked after.

Early application for shares on the accompanying form, together with a remittance of the amount of deposit, should be made to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, 8, Church Lane, Bombay, or the money can be paid to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, who are the Bankers to the Company in Bombay. Of the 33,000 shares available for the public, about 13,000 have already been subscribed for, and it is expected that the Share List will be closed at a very early date.

Bombay, 28th December, 1880.

[*Extract from Mr. John Harris's Report.*]

The position of this mining property so close to a railway and easy of access, the number of reefs so well defined on the surface by their outcrops and line of old workings, and the fact that all pits lately sunk in the vicinity have proved them to be continuous in depth, regular, auriferous and easily worked; the very extensive surface old workings, the presence of Gold in the soil, water-courses, and quartz, the geological formation being favourable for gold, the purity of the gold found, the abundant supply of labour and material, the healthiness of the climate, marks this as being a very valuable property. Mining could be commenced immediately by breaking out quartz from near the surface, meantime pits could be sunk to a considerable depth, say 100 yards deep, near the centre of the property, and headings driven east and west intersecting all the reefs, and effectually proving the ground. Mining-ground could then be opened out on an extensive scale sufficient to last for many years, without a further expenditure of capital. I feel confident if the development of this property is taken in hand by persons of means, and opened out with judgment, energy, and properly worked, it will, in a short time, pay good dividends and continue to for a great number of years on any reasonable amount of capital invested. I therefore, with confidence, recommend this property to the favourable notice of capitalists and others intending to invest in mining ventures.

JOHN HARRIS, Mining Engineer.
11th December, 1880.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the DIRECTORS of
THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.
8, Church Lane, Bombay.
Care of MESSRS. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
GENTLEMEN,
I beg to enclose herewith the sum of Rupees.......... being Rs. 5 per share on..........shares of THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited, of Rs. 25 each, and I request you to allot me that number of shares; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance due thereon, according to the terms of the Prospectus and the Articles of Association.
Name (in full)..................
Address..................
Profession (if any)..................
Date ....188 .
Signature..................

Copies of the Prospectus, with Report in full, can be had on application to Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co